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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO

The Reactionary Essence of the "Decisive Motivating Force" Advocated by Lin Piao and Company

by

Chia Heng (嘉衡) and Ch'un Shu (春树)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 10, 1975)

The Lin Piao anti-Party clique frantically advocated "material incentives" saying that "materialism" amounted to "material incentives" and that "the principle of material interests" was the "decisive motivating force" for developing production. Actually, Lin Piao and company wanted to practice so-called "genuine socialism" or capitalist restoration and the "decisive motivating force" they relied upon was precisely "material incentive."

The taking of "material incentives" as the "decisive motivating force" was not a new invention of Lin Piao and company. The bourgeois economist Keynes had advocated that "in economic activities, the sole consideration of people is personal remuneration." ("General Discussion on Employment, Interest and Money") Another bourgeois economist Liddell spoke without reservation, "No matter what the theorists think, what the individuals get is the only effective motivating force for free economy." ("Comments on Welfare Economy") The Soviet revisionist chieftain Khrushchev had said that "material incentives" were the "decisive factors stimulating the development of production" and the "motivating force for the development of socialist production." A so-called textbook on political economy published by Soviet revisionism also said that the socialist system is a system that "makes extensive use of material incentives" while material incentives are "the most important lever" for raising the productivity of labor, and that "a greater amount of labor and labor of better quality, that is, more skilled, strenuous, important or responsible work, must be

stimulated by means of higher remuneration." The bourgeoisie and modern revisionists spoke of "material incentives" as so marvellous that they have virtually become the wonder drug for curing all kinds of diseases. The fallacy of "decisive motivating force" of Lin Piao and company was precisely the trash picked up from this garbage heap with a very strong stink of money.

What is the "decisive motivating force" that pushes forward social history and the development of production? Marxism and revisionism have distinctly different answers on this question. Marxism tells us that it is the broad masses of working people who have created world history in the struggle against the natural world and in class struggle and pushed forward history and the development of social production. Marx pointed out, "Revolution is the locomotive of history." Lenin also said, "The genuine motivating force in history is the revolutionary struggle between classes." Every major reform in social system in history has led to the development of productive forces in society on a large scale. The practice of socialist revolution after the liberation of the whole country has also fully proved that the in-depth development of revolution is bound to give impetus to the development of production. The great proletarian cultural revolution in particular has smashed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, all the more aroused the initiative of the masses of the people in taking the socialist road and accelerated the pace of socialist construction in our country. At present, the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat has given impetus to stability and unity in the whole country as well as new development in the national economy. These facts have fully shown that revolution is the decisive motivating force for progress in history and the development of production.

"The old drunkard is not really interested in wine." Did Lin Piao and company really show concern for the material interests of the masses and socialist production? Their frantic advocacy for such contrabands as "material incentives" and "money in command" and publicity of "the principle of material interests" as the "motivating force" sought nothing more than to instill into the masses bourgeois ideas and make people worship the morality of the exploiting classes that "men die in the hope of gain and birds perish in the search for food" in a vain attempt to make the cadres and working people pay attention only to building their own "comfortable nests" and forget the entire revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the far-reaching goal of communism so as to make it easy for them to extend the social foundation for restoring capitalism and to restore capitalism. This is the reactionary essence of the "decisive motivating force" advocated by Lin Piao and company.

* * *

On Lin Piao's "Principle of Material Allocation"

by

Po Ch'ing (柏青)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 31, 1975)

The renegade and traitor Lin Piao wrote in his black notebook: "Materialism, the principle of material allocation." Isn't it strange that this disciple of idealism who took "the theory of genius" as his anti-Party theoretical program should talk about "materialism"? In fact, there is nothing strange in this when analyzed with the Marxist viewpoint on class struggle and the two-line struggle. Lenin pointed out, "An ever subtler falsification of Marxism, an ever subtler presentation of anti-materialist doctrines under the guise of Marxism -- this is the characteristic feature of modern revisionism in political economy, in question of tactics and in philosophy generally, both in epistemology and in sociology." ("Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," p. 331) Lin Piao had precisely done this. He put forth the signboard of Marxism and advocated all kinds of bourgeois and revisionist theories and slogans for the purpose of deceiving and intimidating people. His passing "the principle of material allocation" for materialism is a case in point.

Engels pointed out that the basic question of philosophy as a whole is the question of relationship between thinking and being. Whoever thinks that matter comes first and consciousness second and recognizes that matter determines consciousness is a materialist. Contrary to this, he is an idealist. "These two expressions, idealism and materialism, originally signify nothing else but this; and here too they are not used in any other sense." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. IV, p. 220) Lin Piao's aim in playing the trick of stealing the beams and pillars and putting rotten timber in their place and altering materialism which has a strict definition in philosophy into the extremely philistine "principle of material allocation" was to create chaos so as to peddle the trash of idealism.

First, there is a fundamental difference between the "matter" referred to in materialism and the "matter" referred to by Lin Piao in the "principle of material allocation." In the course of discussing materialism, Lenin pointed out, "Matter is a philosophical category denoting the objective reality which is given to man by his sensations, and which is copied, photographed and reflected by our sensations, while existing independently of them." ("Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," p. 120) This is the scientific concept of matter in dialectical materialism. As the "matter" referred to in materialism is the entire objective world, how can it be "allocated"?

When laid bare, Lin Piao's "principle of material allocation" is "material incentive." He once wrote, "Materialism, material incentive." He also had said that "the good or bad solution of people's remuneration (salary, position) can determine the degree of their initiative." He worshipped the decadent preaching that "there is only one thing in this world that we can rely upon and that is money." It can thus be seen that the "matter" Lin

Piao talked about refers to things like commodities and money. Through publicizing "the principle of material allocation," Lin Piao also publicized fetishism in commodity and money. By passing the "principle of material allocation" for materialism, Lin Piao aimed at using the historical blind worship of commodities and money by people to replace "the materialism that is a general world outlook resting upon a definite conception of the relation between matter and mind." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. IV, pp. 223-224)

For the first time, Marx had exposed the secret of fetishism in commodity. As the product of labor, commodity is a very simple and common thing. However, in the society of commodity production based on the system of private ownership, the relations between commodities has covered up the inter-relations of people. Due to anarchy in production and the functions of the laws of value, fluctuations in commodity price determine the fate of the commodity producers as if the commodities themselves had supernatural power and had become the god of people. This gave rise to fetishism in commodity. Marx pointed out, "In order to find an allegory, we have to escape to the dreamland of the world of religion. There, the products of the human mind are revealed as things with life existing independently and having relations with one another and with people. In the world of commodities, the products of manual labor are also like this. I call this fetishism." (Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. XXIII, p. 89) The worship of the products of manual labor as idols is just like the worship of god -- the product of the human mind in religion; both give reflection to the distortion of the world by standing it on its head, and belong to idealism. What is different is that to the bourgeoisie, god is a heavenly and invisible god, while commodities and money are the gods in the human world and visible ones.

Although socialist society still implements the commodity system and exchange by means of money, because of the change in the system of ownership, commodity production is stipulated and guided by state plans and is carried out in order to meet the needs of the entire society and the masses of the people. The realm of the role played by the laws of value is also restricted and consequently fetishism in commodity and money has become a decadent ideology that must be criticized. In publicizing that only "material allocation" could give play to "initiative"and that everything could be controlled as long as the miraculous role and use of "matter" such as commodities and money were brought into full play, Lin Piao aimed at making people prostrate themselves before commodities and money. The philosophical prerequisite of his set of "principle of material allocation" was to turn the broad masses of workers and peasants into the ignorant masses who only knew to extend "congratulations on amassing wealth" and care for "bringing in wealth and riches" and to deny that the masses of the people are the motive force in the making of world history and that the correct ideas representing the advanced classes will become a tremendous material force once they are grasped by the masses. It can thus be seen that the "principle of material allocation" advocated by Lin Piao is fundamentally not materialism but bald historical idealism.

Lin Piao and company were frenzied fetishists devoted to commodities and money, and their amassment of wealth by fair means or foul and their

extravagant pursuit of the bourgeois style of life had fully demonstrated this point. The "principle of material allocation" which Lin Piao passed for materialism is entirely dominated by his bourgeois prejudices and is deeply stamped with the bourgeois brand of profit grabbing. His so-called "materialism" is nothing but another name for bourgeois egoism and hedonism. In the course of revealing how the German bourgeois philistines tampered with the meaning of materialism, Engels had incisively pointed out, "By the word materialism the philistine understands gluttony, drunkenness, lust of the eye, lust of the flesh, arrogance, cupidity, avarice, covetousness, profit-hunting and stock-exchange swindling -- in short, all the filthy vices in which he himself indulges in private." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. IV, p. 228) In passing his "principle of material allocation" for materialism, Lin Piao had revealed that "materialism" as understood by him was precisely the decadent trash which Engels had long ago criticized.

Philosophical struggle is always closely linked up with political struggle. Lin Piao's malicious alteration of materialism as "the principle of material allocation" was precisely for serving the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by him.

Lin Piao advocated that "profiting oneself and having many desires are the laws," publicized the "principle of the bait" that "the fish which are caught with the bait can be killed and people who fall for emoluments are expendable," and vigorously practiced "temptation with offices, emoluments and favors." Very obviously, his so-called "matter" meant the "bait" and "material allocation" meant using the "bait." The aim of Lin Piao and company was to lure, befriend and win over some people more deeply influenced by the idea of bourgeois rights, and turn them into their followers and tools for launching the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat and restoring capitalism. This has given people the advantage of broadening their horizon: Should you covet personal power and position, Lin Piao would win you over with positions by giving you offices, and making promises. Should you be infatuated with amassing wealth and material pleasures, he would offer attractive salaries and remunerations to befriend you. Should you be enthusiastic about bourgeois rights and special treatment, he would avail himself of the opportunity to sow discord and make you betray the Party's line, and general and specific policies. Therefore, the revolutionary people must seriously study their counter-revolutionary strategies, sum up their own experiences, abolish the idea of bourgeois rights, consciously remold their world outlook, so that they can always sound the alarm ideologically and strictly guard against being deceived.

In publicizing the "principle of material allocation" and advocating "material incentives," Lin Piao aimed at replacing people's socialist initiative with the so-called driving force for the development of capitalism, drowning the communist spirit with the ice water of bourgeois egoism and replacing the proletarian system of management with the bourgeois style of management. Should we act in accordance with Lin Piao's suggestions, the socialist inter-relations of people would become capitalist monetary relations and relationship of employment and competition. The differences between grades would be extended in distribution, thus leading

to the inevitable emergence of polarization. Our enterprise would degenerate, our Party would turn revisionist and our country would change color.

Lin Piao's "principle of material allocation" was the manifestation of economism in the period of socialism. The motto of the workers' movement advocated by the Russian economists at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century was "In struggle for the improvement of economic conditions." They vigorously attempted to restrict the struggle of the working class to the realm of caryring out economic struggle for higher wages and shorter working days and oppose the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. After the seizure of political power by the proletariat, economism has again become a reactionary theory and trend of thought for toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique revived in a changed form the economism that had been ruthlessly criticized by Lenin. They pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line, took "matèrial incentives" as the "most important lever" for the development of production and encouraged people to struggle for the "goulash" type of sham communism so as to fully restore capitalism in the Soviet Union. Lin Piao's aim in advocating the "principle of material allocation" was precisely for staging this tragedy of restoration once again in China.

Lenin pointed out, "The fundamental economic interests of the proletariat can be satisfied only by a political revolution that will replace the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie by the dictatorship of the proletariat." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. I, p. 262, footnotes) The dictatorship of the proletariat is where the basic interests of the proletariat and the working people lie. Like food and clothing, it is a thing which the victorious people cannot part with for a single moment. We must consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, insist on continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, accelerate the pace of socialist economic construction, and on the basis of developing production, gradually improve the material and cultural life of the people. The "principle of material allocation" advocated by Lin Piao, in the final analysis, sought to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and make the working people undergo another round of sufferings. This once again tells us from the negative side that the proletariat and the revolutionary people must pin their faith in Marxism, vigorously practice socialism, and do everything for the ultimate realization of communism. In the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must further criticize ideologically and politically the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and their ilk and implement the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the basic-level units.

* * *

STUDY OF THEORY FOR APPLICATION

Persist in Learning for Application in Struggle

- the Party committee of the Tientsin Station organize workers to link the study of theory with the criticism of revisionism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 16, 1975)

> In the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Party committee of the Tientsin Station persisted in the unification of theory and practice and organized the broad masses of workers to closely link the reality of the struggle between the two enterprise-building lines and their own ideological realities with the close combination of study, criticism and application. Therefore, their study was deep-going, their criticism was penetrating and they made good use of the theory, thus further developing the excellent situation of revolution and production in the whole station.
>
> The study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is for solving the problem of combating and guarding against revisionism. This is a long-term combat task. Only by reading and studying seriously, making penetrating investigations and studies, and persisting in linking theory with practice and in learning for application in struggle can we learn to understand and master the theory and carry the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the grassroots level.

*

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Tientsin, July 15, 1975) In the course of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Party committee of the Tientsin Station persisted in closely linking the study of theory with the criticism of revisionism and managed to achieve the aim of learning for application in struggle, thus enabling the study movement in the whole station to deepen step by step and the situation of revolution and production to become increasingly favorable.

The Party committee of the Tientsin Station held that learning to understand and master the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat is for solving the problem of combating and guarding against revisionism and for persevering in revolution in the superstructure and carrying out to the letter the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the grassroots level. This is not just a matter calling for a brief spell of effort, much less a matter that can be properly learned and implemented without struggle, but a long-term combat task. Only through learning for application in struggle can we have things at our fingertips. Simultaneously with mobilizing the broad masses of cadres and people to read seriously, they led everyone to make penetrating investigations and studies,

to take the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat as a weapon, and in conjunction with the reality of the two-line struggle in their own unit to vigorously criticize Lin Piao's crimes in advocating the extension of bourgeois rights and in disrupting the relations of socialist production. In the past six months, this station persisted in making mass criticism at the shift and team levels, and convened two station-wide general meetings for making criticism. They also summed up and exchanged the experiences of certain workshops and shifts and teams in reading and studying seriously and in linking up reality with the penetrating criticism of revisionism. They organized the leading worker-theorists to link reality with the repeated discussion of understanding in the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Because they persisted in unifying theory and practice and closely combining the three things of study, criticism and application, their study was deep-going, their criticism was penetrating, and they made good use of the theory, thus developing the excellent situation of revolution and production in the whole station.

Study Theory, Criticize Lin Piao's Revisionist Line and Adhere to the Socialist Orientation of the Enterprise

In the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Party committee of the Tientsin Station guided the broad masses of workers to seriously study Chairman Mao's speech on the question of enterprise leadership at the 1st plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, and in conjunction with the reality of the struggle between the two enterprise-building lines to vigorously criticize the sinister talks that "material incentives are still necessary," and that "egoism and multiple desires are the laws" by Lin Piao, thus raising their consciousness in doggedly putting proletarian politics in command and further correctly setting the socialist orientation of the enterprise. The broad masses of workers came to understand more clearly that whether to doggedly put proletarian politics in command or to promote revisionist "material incentives" is a major question bearing on what line is to be carried out and what road is to be followed by the socialist enterprise as well as a major question of whether the leadership of the enterprise is in the hands of genuine Marxists and the working masses. Hence, they had deepened their understanding of the reactionary essence of such revisionist contrabands as "material incentives," "bonuses in command," etc.

The workers of the A-Shift Coal-Unloading Machine Group of the Southern Goods Yard pointed out in a discussion: What is brought out by material "incentives" is definitely not enthusiasm for socialism but enthusiasm for individualism. Lin Piao said nothing about putting proletarian politics in command but only talked about the princple of material benefits. His aim was prompted by a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. We must persist in putting proletarian politics in command, think of communism, vigorously fight for socialism and carry the proletarian revolution through to the end. Since the beginning of this year, this group has been able to report full attendance, fulfillment of work hours quota, making of all-out exertion, and overfulfillment

of production tasks month after month. In May, the group had also set the highest record in its monthly output in history, thus stepping into the ranks of advanced groups.

In the course of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the broad masses of staff members and workers of this station, in association with ideas of operation, studied the relationship of the railway and industrial and agricultural production. They realized that the railway is the "vanguard" of the national economy and is in the service of industrial and agricultural production. The relations between the railway and various departments of production should be relations of mutual cooperation and mutual promotion. If these relations are merely regarded as the relations of you making the payment and I delivering the goods, then the capitalist principle of commodity exchange is brought to the socialist railway, and there would be deviation in direction. After raising their understanding, they thought what those engaged in industrial and agricultural production thought, and considered as urgent that which industrial and agricultural production considered as urgent. They devised all ways and means to help enterprises solve the knotty problems in transportation.

The broad masses of workers of this station also vigorously broke away from the departmentalist way of thinking and embraced the concept of the whole. In the course of discussion, many comrades pointed out that departmentalism is extended individualism and a reflection of the concept of private ownership. Those affected by departmentalism will ignore the whole and pay no attention to style. Those so affected will take no notice of the orientation and pay no attention to the line. Those so affected will ignore the needs of the people and disrupt socialist planned economy. Everyone said, "What the various departments of the railways in the whole country operate are socialist trains and their destination is the great goal of communism. In no way can the bourgeois concept of private ownership be allowed to block our way forward." With awareness raised, all strengthened their consciousness in taking the whole situation into consideration and in developing unity and cooperation.

For the sake of enlarging the capacity for transportation, reducing the overlapping operations organized by fraternal stations, carrying forward the communist spirit and overcoming the difficulties caused by the decentralization of yards and the great variety of freight, the broad masses of staff members and workers of the freight-transfer section and the southern goods yard of this station organized groups of through trains, so that goods could be transported direct to the receiving station with no transfer of freight involved midway. Since the beginning of this year, they have organized over 80 through trains to Shanghai, Wuhan, Canton and other fraternal stations.

To make sure that trains would run safely and on schedule, the loading and unloading workers of the passenger luggage room took the initiative to head for fraternal stations to help unloading. Once, they loaded aboard the 337th Train 12 big wooden cases transferred from the Tientsin Station to the Tientsin North Station. Considering that the train would stop only two minutes at the North Station and the unloading of these big wooden cases

would be difficult, the workers sent two men with the train to the North Station to help unloading, thus insuring that the train could depart safely and on schedule from the Tientsin Station.

To solve difficulties caused by inadequate manpower for loading and unloading, the broad masses of workers of the Southern Station Workshop broke away from the boundaries drawn between different types of work and between different shifts and teams. They showed up early and left late in a voluntary effort to make use of every moment available to rush through loading and unloading, be they cadres or workers, indoor or outdoor personnel. Since the beginning of this year, they have loaded and unloaded over 8,900 more tons of odd lots of goods. At present, a revolutionary style of "thinking of the whole, serving the whole and working for the whole" is gaining ground in the whole station.

Study Theory, Criticize Lin Piao's Reactionary World Outlook and Correctly Handle the Interrelations of People

For the sake of abolishing the idea of bourgeois right and achieving the two "radical ruptures," the broad masses of workers and cadres of the Tientsin Station, in the course of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat have re-studied Chairman Mao's "Serve the People" and "In Memory of Norman Bethune" and other brilliant works and criticized in depth the whole set of decadent and reactionary world outlook of the exploiting classes, including "temptation with offices, emoluments and favors" peddled by Lin Piao, so as to make everybody realize that Lin Piao tried by every means to extend bourgeois rights in a vain attempt to replace the socialist interrelations of people with the capitalist relations of money and the relations of hired-labor and of competition, to disrupt the socialist economic base and to restore capitalism. How should we after all correctly handle the relations between men and men under the socialist system, especially the relations between the leadership and the masses? Through study and criticism, the broad masses of workers have a deeper understanding of this question. They said that the relationship between the leadership and the masses is a comradely one. The working masses are the masters of the enterprise and not hired laborers, and as leaders, they should look upon themselves as the servants of the people and representatives of the workers and not guardians barking commands. The power vested in them by the people can only be used to wholeheartedly serve the people and cannot be used to work for selfish ends. After understanding was raised, they formulated a series of important measures such as cadre participation in collective productive labor, making penetrating investigations and studies, observing Party discipline and carrying out the Party's policies, in accordance with Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. These measures were made public and the masses were aroused to supervise their implementation. The broad masses of basic-level cadres also took cementing the ties between the leadership and the masses as an important part of the effort toward the realization of ideological revolutionization. They constantly visited the masses at their houses to listen to their opinions, thus further cementing the ties between the cadres and the masses.

Through the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, they have also further improved the relations between the railway workers and the passengers and raised their consciousness in wholeheartedly serving the passengers. Since the beginning of this year, the workers of the passenger traffic section have of their own accord helped the old and carried the young to give warm service to the passengers. In order to offer still better service work, they have also introduced mobile service cars and started visa and other services at the station platform. They have also posted covenants on how to warmly receive passengers, patiently answer inquiries, humbly listen to complaints and work conscientiously to enable the masses to exercise supervision. They strive to play a proper role as those trusted by the worker-peasant-soldier passengers.

Study Theory, Criticize the Hired-Labor View and Foster the Mentality of the Master of the House

In the course of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the broad masses of workers and cadres of the Tientsin Station have closely linked up their own ideological realities with the criticism of the hired-labor view on work in commensuration with remuneration. They have further fostered the sense of responsibility as the master of the house in order to energetically and properly build socialism with the communist spirit.

Some time ago, certain individual young workers of the Eastern Goods Yard Workshop tended to compare their wages without comparing their contributions. To counter this problem, the Party branch launched in the whole yard activities to prepare statements of accounts about the hardship of slaving as draft animals in the old society and the happiness as the master of the house in the new society. Everyone was guided to discuss "how to be a proper master of the socialist enterprise." Education was conducted to foster the great ideals of communism. Everyone was made to see clearly the historic mission shouldered by the working class and raise consciousness in working with the communist spirit. The workers said, "We must be the master of the goods yard and can in no way be the slaves of money. We must devote our time to the principle of "from each to the best of his ability" and can in no way move in circles around "to each according to his work." They assiduously studied theory, consciously transformed their world outlook and feared no hardships in doing labor. They worked as one man, fought in unity and overfulfilled the transportation task.

In the course of study, the broad masses of cadres and workers of the Tientsin Station penetratingly criticized the bourgeois style of life and energetically carried forward the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle. They at all times guarded against encroachment by bourgeois ideas and persisted in starting with small things in mind and nipping trouble in the bud. No matter whether they were older cadres or newly promoted young cadres, all people of the station behaved as ordinary laborers among the masses. The cadres at all levels adhered to high standards in work performance. Whenever transportation and production were busy, they always fought bravely with the workers on the

forefront of production at all crucial moments. They consciously imposed strict demands on themselves in thinking and style and maintained close ties with the masses.

Old worker and backbone theorist Chang Kuo-chün of the Western Goods Yard set himself strict demands in every respect and at all times preserved the true features of the working class by staying just and fair and honestly serving the public. In the past, he went to and from work by bicycle. This year, for reasons understood, he had to go by bus. At first, someone bought the bus ticket for him. When he found it was a 5-cent ticket, he later also paid five cents for each trip. But afterward, he discovered that the fare should be 10 cents instead of 5. When he offered to pay back the difference, his old companion said, "Let bygones by bygones. You don't have to go that far to make up the disparity." Chang Kuo-chün said: "The disparity must be made up. We just can't take advantage of the state for one cent or one-tenth of a cent. After I make up the difference, I will have the ideological loophold plugged." After he prevailed upon his old companion, he made a special trip to the bus terminal to explain things and pay the difference. He was praised by the conductor.

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WORKERS' PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT

Peking Timber Mill Relies on Workers in Improving Management

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1975)

the party committee of the peking peichiao timber mill has consciously relied upon the workers in managing the mill since the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966.

each of the 97 shifts and teams in this mill has elected some of its members to take charge of political propaganda, technical study, inspection of quality, cost accounting, safety and security, and welfare work. a network of worker administrators, so to speak, has taken shape at the factory, workshop and shift levels. in addition, there are such other groups as the "three-in-one" technical and designing groups which are composed of workers, cadres and technicians. altogether 600 workers, or some one-third of the total work force in this mill, are taking a direct part in management. worker participation in management is one of the fundamental principles in running socialist enterprises laid down in the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" approved by chairman mao in 1960.

these worker administrators, as they are called, continue to work on the line with their shifts or teams and spend only a fraction of their work time on their managerial duties when necessary. they take part in such activities organized by the mill party committee as discussing important issues related to revolution and production in the mill and investigating problems in managerial work. at the same time they collect workers' opinions and suggestions and pass them on to the party committee.

the worker administrators, especially those in charge of political propaganda, take the lead in studying marxist-leninist classics and chairman mao's works. they have helped to set up 120 spare-time study groups among their work-mates. last year they gave over 500 talks on theoretical subjects and wrote large numbers of articles, supplementary readers on political study, revolutionary stories, poems and rhymed patter, greatly promoting the study and criticism movement among the workers.

through the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the mill party committee has gained a fuller understanding of the significance of worker participation in management as an important measure to restrict bourgeois right and ensure that the leadership of the mill remain in the hands of true marxists and the broad masses of workers. it is of great importance for

combating and preventing revisionism and for narrowing the gap between manual and mental labour. so the matter has been put on the agenda of the party committee as an important subject for regular study and active promotion.

over the past few years, the mill party committee has organized over 90 study courses in revolutionary theory, technical management and cost accounting to help worker administrators raise their theoretical level, awareness of the struggle between the two lines and ability in managerial work.

the party committee also pays attention to the relation between the worker administrators and the specialized administrative personnel. it encourages the managerial staff to consult the masses and let the worker administrators play their role at the grass-roots while guiding them from above. this gradually brought about a lively situation in the mill marked by the close cooperation between the worker administrators and specialized personnel in running the mill as a big success.

the mill's ten full-time quality inspectors receive much help from the worker administrators who, besides checking the products, often discuss, sum up and popularize advanced experience in improving quality. as a result, the timber mill has been able to maintain the quality of its products at first rate all these years.

worker participation in management has fired the enthusiasm of both the cadres and masses and promoted production. workers, cadres and technicians in the mill, working in close cooperation, have in the past six years effected many technical innovations, built one-third of the mill's equipment, raised the standard of mechanization and automation, and turned out over 200 new products. the mill's total value of industrial output in 1974 was more than thrice as big as that of 1965, and the figure for the first half of this year was 8 percent more than the comparable period of last year. the half-yearly targets for output value, quality and quantity of products, production cost and consumption of raw material were all successfully fulfilled.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Rapid Industrial Expansion in Northwest China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1975)

industry develops rapidly in northwest china's chinghai, kansu and shensi provinces and the ningsia hui autonomous region. the gross industrial output for the first half of this year showed a marked increase compared with the same period of last year.

northwest china with rich underground natural resources is a rising industrial base in the country. but before liberation, the industrial foundation was very poor in the area and chinghai and ningsia had virtually no modern industry. since the founding of new china, industrial construction has been carried out on a large scale. the area now has iron and steel, coal, petroleum, machine-building, chemical fertilizer, cement, cotton and woollen textiles and electronic industries.

the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat this year imbued the workers with greater enthusiasm. they were determined to make the new industrial base play a bigger role in the country's socialist construction and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. working with utter devotion, the workers of the sining steel plant in chinghai, the sian iron and steel plant in shensi, the yumen oil field in kansu and the shihtsuishan mining administration in ningsia have created many records in production. many other factories and mines also fulfilled their semi-annual production plans ahead of schedule.

capital construction is speeded up by the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. a pair of modern shafts with an annual capacity of 900,000 tons of coking coal in ningsia's wulan coal mines and some other projects have been completed and put into operation.

a mass drive for technical innovations and transformation has been going on in the new industrial base. chinghai province alone introduced upwards of 800 technical innovations in the first six months of this year. a number of new products have been trial-produced in various places.

more leading cadres at various levels went to the grassroots this year where they studied revolutionary theory and took part in productive labour alongside the workers and solved problems in production in good time. leading members of the chinghai petroleum administration often stayed at the oil field in the

tsaidam basin where they discussed with the workers on how to expand the oil field with greater, faster, better and more economical results. in the first half of this year, the administration fulfilled 60 parcent of the annual production plan for crude oil and verified more new oil and gas fields, their total acreaga being equal to the total in the previous three years.

HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATIONS

Small Hydro-Electric Power Stations in Hilly South China County

(NCNA-English Nanning, Aug. 15, 1975)

hilly
luchuan county in south china has built 121 small hydro-electric power stations, bringing electricity to over 90 percent of its production brigades.

before liberation, the county had no electricity at all and many secluded mountain villages there relied on pine torches for lighting.

widespread use of electricity for irrigation and drainage now helps ensure good harvests on 90 percent of the county's farm land. every year since 1969, the per-hectare yield on the 24,600 hectares of paddy fields has outstripped 7.5 tons, more than four times the figure before liberation.

the county has newly established 85 small chemical fertilizer plants, metallurgical works, agricultural machinery repair plants, paper mills and other factories thanks to the supply of low-cost power from the small stations.

china follows the principle of simultaneous development of big, medium-sized and small power projects with the stress on the last two categories. while the state concentrates on the key projects, local efforts are encouraged to put up small ones self-reliantly. luchuan county is an example of how such projects are being built in china's rural areas.

lying in a mountainous area in the southern part of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, the county has six rivers with abundant water. but

nothing had been done to use the water for power generation or irrigation until two medium-sized hydro-electric power stations were put up by the county after the founding of new china. in the great leap forward year of 1958, 19 households of a production team built the county's first small station, leading in water through an 800-metre long ditch. construction of such small projects gathered momentum particularly during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the number of stations built since 1969 was four times that before the cultural revolution.

the scattered water resources in the rural areas are being used for power generation in different ways. ponds and reservoirs were built in the mountains and dams were thrown across rivers to store water or create higher water heads. areas lacking water built tunnels and ditches to lead in water from afar for both irrigation and power generation.

most of the medium-sized and small power stations were undertaken by the communes. a few were built by production brigades or teams through their collective strength and with their own funds. communes and brigades accounted for 65.7 percent of the total investment in such power stations since the cultural revolution.

local people showed enthusiasm for power projects. when the liangtien people's commune, was building two small hydro-electric power stations and four pumping stations, all its members turned out to quarry and transport stone, each contributing one ton of stone on the average.

the county can now make all the generators, turbine pumps, transformers and other facilities it needs, including 800-kilowatt power-generating sets.

when the county started building hydro-electric power stations, it had only thirteen technicians. some 1,800 more technicians have since been trained from among the peasants through short-term training classes and on the job for surveying and power station designing, operation, maintenance and management.

AGRO-TECHNICIANS

Agro-Technicians Integrate with Peasants in the Northwest

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Aug. 14, 1975)

"the needs of agriculture are our topics of study. the countryside offers wide prospects for our experiments. the peasants are our best teachers." this is the experience over many years gained by a number of agrotechnicians who left their urban universities and went to live in changyeh prefecture in northwest china's kansu province.

in fact, most of the more than 200 professional agrotechnicians in the prefecture graduated from agricultural colleges after liberation. at first, under the influence of the liu shao-chi revisionist line before the cultural revolution, many of them confined themselves to libraries, laboratories and small experimental plots, far removed from normal production. some of them regarded scientific research as a step up the ladder of fame and self-interest. as a result, being divorced from reality, their research work and experience could not be spread. as they have since admitted, they had not solved the question of "for whom".

after they criticized the revisionist line in the cultural revolution in accordance with chairman mao's call "go among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers", they went to the rural areas to carry out scientific experiments.

the revolutionary committee of a prefectural agricultural science research institute was founded in 1968, and every year since then 80 per cent of the technicians have gone to the countryside and some have already been living there for six or seven years working alongside the peasants, learning from their wisdom and also remoulding their own world outlook.

changyeh prefecture mainly grows wheat, but large tracts of land often withered from "yellow dwarf" pest and in a serious plague year, the grain lost formed a big part of the total expected product. an agrotechnician from the prefectural agricultural science institute, liu cheng-wen, located the venomous wheat aphis as the carrier of the "yellow dwarf" pest even before the cultural revolution. he examined some sample pests he had collected day and night, and wrote a paper on "the life and habits of the wheat aphis", which was greatly appreciated by other experts. however, all this neither solved the problem of keeping the aphis away nor deepened his own research. eventually, taking his bed rolls with him, liu cheng-wen went to work in a production team and joined a peasant "prevent-the-pest" agronomical group. at

first, they sprayed the wheat seed with low toxic insecticide to eliminate the aphis. this proved highly effective, but the peasants had to wear masks when spraying the poison, and this method could not be popularized. rural cadres and peasants proposed spraying the wheat seed with insecticide and then mixing it with phosphorus fertilizer. by coating the insecticide with mud, the pest was prevented while both men and draught animals were free from harm. the new method was spread throughout the region and the "yellow dwarf" was brought under control. liu cheng-wen and his peasant colleagues wrote a book entitled "the yellow dwarf and how to eliminate it" which was published by the kansu provincial publishing house last year.

another agrotechnician from the institute is liu shih-pu, a woman who has been engaged in wheat research for 17 years. but during that time she spent seven to eight years trying to breed a new strain of wheat, with little result. in the cultural revolution, she and her workmates did their experimental work down in the production teams and, using different methods, developed eight fine strains of winter wheat adaptable to local conditions.

located on the southern fringe of a desert, the panchiao production brigade is often swept by dry, hot wind in the flowering stage of the wheat, in summer, and this used to cause low wheat output. the annual grain yield for a long time remained 5.25 tons per hectare. however, together with the masses, an agrotechnician analysed a large amount of data and concluded that the area enjoys a long day and this soil is fertile provided it has sufficient water. they therefore suggested growing another high-yield crop instead of growing buckwheat as a catch crop. therefore, he led the peasants in bringing in water in autumn and applying manure before the spring sowing. now, they sow spring wheat 12 days ahead of time to enable it to ripen earlier and avoid the dry, hot wind. moreover, they have adopted millet as another catch crop and experimented with transplanting maize and rice. as the result of all these changes, the grain output in the brigade in 1974 was 7.5 tons per hectare. local peasants have dubbed the agrotechnicians as "intellectuals after our own heart".

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Inner Mongolian Banner Reports Good Results in Livestock Breeding

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Aug. 15, 1975)

an inner mongolian banner (county) in north china reported new successes in livestock breeding for the ninth straight year thanks to the deepening movement to learn from tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture.

the taerhan mao mingan joint banner successfully brought up 276,000 young animals during the past stock-breeding year ending june 30, 1975. this gave the banner a net increase of 13,000 in the total number of animals, raising it to 1,017,000, which is five times that of the early post-liberation years or half as big again as nine years ago when the great proletarian cultural revolution started.

the stock-raising industry here had been marked by ups and downs before the cultural revolution due to the lack of capital projects to improve the grasslands. during the cultural revolution, herdsmen of various nationalities stepped up capital construction in line with the principle of achieving an all-round development by combining their main occupation of animal husbandry with agriculture and forestry where local conditions permit. after several years of hard work, they developed 11,500 hectares of basic pasturage, built water conservancy projects, set up forage and fodder bases and installed 330 kilometres of high-tension transmission lines, supplying electricity to eight people's communes and three grazing grounds.

in the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, cadres at various levels went down to grassroots units where they joined the herdsmen in study, work and mass revolutionary criticism, thus greatly enhancing their revolutionary enthusiasm. all communes and production brigades allocated more manpower for capital construction, adding 16 new grazing grounds and many hydraulic projects and providing favourable conditions for this year's good results in animal husbandry.

the local industrial, commercial and food departments also lent a helping hand by supplying the herdsmen with timely consignments of fodder, timber and medicines. the farm machinery and handicraft departments often organized maintenance workers to tour communes and production brigades to repair machines and tools. veterinarians from the banner and commune veterinary stations made regular rounds of the pastures to prevent and cure animal diseases so as to ensure the sturdy growth of livestock.

GOOD HARVESTS

North China Plateau Reaps Good Spring Wheat Harvest

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Aug. 15, 1975)

a plateau 1,500 metres above sea level in north china's changchiakou prefecture reaped a good harvest from 66,000 hectares of spring wheat of a good strain. per-hectare yield was 2.2 tons, two or three times that of the old strain. the yield for some communes and production brigades topped 3.7 tons per hectare and some experimental plots 6 or even 7.5 tons.

the changchiakou prefecture of hopei province lies on the southern fringe of the inner mongolian plateau. it has an average temperature of 2.5 degrees c. and a frost-free period of only about 100 days. it is windy all the year round and most of the farmland is sandy and alkaline. maize, sorghum and other long-stalked crops cannot grow there. local peasants used to grow hulless oats, potatoes, broad beans and a limited amount of spring wheat.

the prefectural agricultural science research institute brought in a good strain of spring wheat in 1971 and got a record harvest of 4.4 tons per hectare on an experimental plot. the next year, nine production brigades in four counties tried it out and got a yield of 3.1 tons per hectare. on this basis, the changchiakou prefectural party committee called on communes and brigades to break with the traditional farming system and trial-grow the new wheat strain on a large scale. the area planted to the strain reached 6,000 hectares in 1974 and was expanded to 67,000 hectares this year.

the peasants have changed their habit of extensive farming and launched mass movements for farmland improvement. they have built shelter belts totalling 21,000 kilometres long. most of the communes are now crisscrossed by tree belts. more than 10,000 pump wells as well as other wells have been sunk. the irrigated area has doubled since 1972 to reach 49,300 hectares. 67,000 hectares have been transformed into neat plots the prefecture has built more chemical fertilizer plants while increasing the amount of farmyard manure, green manure and humic acid fertilizer.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

PLA Veterans Delegation Leaves for Algeria

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1975)

a chinese people's liberation army veterans delegation left here for algeria today to attend celebrations of the 20th anniversary of algeria's national veterans day at the invitation of the national veterans organization of algeria.

the delegation includes tsao kuang-hua, head of the delegation and former procurator of the military procuratorate under the p.l.a. general political department, and lan ting-hui, member of the delegation and deputy commander of the p.l.a. railway corps.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, chi chien-chai, deputy commander of the p.l.a. railway corps, and leading members of departments concerned chao chun-cheng, wang ti-kang, liang chi-min and lin chao-nan.

also present was second secretary of the algerian embassy here ait abdel malek.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Chinese Basketball Teams End Visit to Argentina

(NCNA-English Buenos Aires, Aug. 13, 1975)

the chinese young men's and women's basketball teams led by chou chih-tung and his deputy yi feng left here for home today after their friendly visit to argentina.

during their stay in the country, the chinese teams have played friendly matches with argentina's basketball teams here. they have toured provinces santa fe, entre rios, jujuy, salta, tucuman, cordoba and buenos aires, and held friendly matches with men and women basketball players of these provinces since july 31. these matches have strengthened friendship between the players of the two countries through the exchange of experience. they were warmly welcomed by the spectators.

at noon today, the argentine secretariat of sports and tourism under the ministry of social welfare gave a dinner party for the chinese basketball teams.

chinese ambassador to argentina cheng wei-chih held a reception yesterday for the chinese teams' visit to argentina.

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

First Chinese Ambassador to Botswana Leaves for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1975)

the first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of botswana chao cheng-yi left here by air today for his post.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Foreign Minister Leaves Harbin for Democratic People's Republic of Korea

(NCNA-English Harbin, Aug. 15, 1975)

u hla phone, foreign minister of the socialist republic of the union of burma, and his party wound up their friendly visit to china and left harbin by air this morning for a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea via shenyang.

burmese ambassador to china thakin chan tun is accompanying foreign minister u hla phone to korea. deputy director cheng jui-sheng of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry is accompanying foreign minister u hla phone to shenyang.

seeing the distinguished burmese guests off at the airport were jen chung-yi, vice-chairman of the heilungkiang provincial revolutionary committee, and lu chi-en, vice-chairman of the harbin city revolutionary committee.

foreign minister u hla phone arrived in heilungkiang province on august 13. the distinguished

guests, accompanied by lu chi-en, visited the tungkiang transistor factory in harbin and made a boat excursion on the sunghua river on the morning of august 13. jen chung-yi gave a luncheon in honour of the distinguished guests. it proceeded in a friendly atmosphere and toasts were drunk to the constant strengthening and development of the friendship between the chinese and burmese people. in the afternoon, the distinguished burmese guests went to the taching oil field. in the evening, the taching revolutionary committee hosted a banquet warmly welcoming foreign minister u hla phone and his party.

during their stay in taching, chang hung-fei, vice-chairman of the taching revolutionary committee, gave the guests an account of how the oil workers, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, constructed the modern oilfield on a vast wasteland at high speed and ensuring high quality. the distinguished visitors were given a warm welcome and reception by the oil workers and their families.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Delegation Leaves Phnom-Penh for China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1975)

a delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia left phnom-penh by air today for an official and friendly visit to the people's republic of china, according to a broadcast of the "voice of the national united front of cambodia". the leader of the delegation is khieu samphan, deputy prime minister for general affairs in the prime minister's office and commander-in-chief of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces, and the deputy leader is ieng sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs in the prime minister's office.

the broadcast says that the visit is to strengthen the long-standing militant unity and brotherly friendship between the two countries and the two peoples.

Deputy Prime Ministers Khieu Samphan and Ieng Sary Arrive in Peking at Head of Delegation of Cambodian National United Front and Royal Government of National Union

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1975)

a delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia with khieu samphan, deputy prime minister and commander-in-chief of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces, as leader and deputy prime minister ieng sary as deputy leader arrived in peking from phnom penh by special plane this morning. with joy, people in the chinese capital gave a ceremonious and warm welcome to the distinguished cambodian guests and warmly hailed the great victory of the cambodian national liberation war and the marked achievements of the cambodian people in healing the wounds of war and rebuilding their country.

the delegation has come on an official friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

chinese party and government leaders teng hsiao-ping, li hsien-nien, hua kuo-feng and wu teh, and several thousand people of the chinese capital welcomed the distinguished cambodian guests at the airport.

present at the airport were samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c. and prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame penn nouth.

the members of the delegation are sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs, ieng thirith, minister of popular education and youth, keat chhon and thiounn prasith, alternate members of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee, and toch kham doeun, cambodian ambassador to china.

the chinese and cambodian people have forged a great militant friendship between them in the course of protracted revolutionary struggles. after nation-wide liberation, the fraternal cambodian people have sent their glorious envoys to visit china who have brought the cambodian people's profound friendship for the chinese people and the new triumphant tidings of the cambodian people's struggle. the chinese people are greatly elated.

colourful bunting fluttered over the main street in the chinese capital today. red palace lanterns on tienanmen rostrum added grandeur to the occasion. trailing from tall buildings were huge streamers inscribed with the slogans: "warmly welcome the

glorious envoys of the heroic cambodian people excl." "long live the great victory of the cambodian people's national liberation war excl." and "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and cambodia excl." the special plane carrying the distinguished cambodian guests touched down at peking airport at 11 a.m. samdech penn nouth and chinese party and government leaders teng hsiao-ping, li hsien-nien, hua kuo-feng and wu teh stepped forward and warmly shook hands with deputy prime ministers khieu samphan and ieng sary and embraced them.

a grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of china and cambodia. the band played the national anthems of cambodia and china. accompanied by chinese party and government leaders, the distinguished cambodian guests reviewed a guard of honour composed of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. as the guests went round to meet the welcoming masses, the whole airport resounded with the beating of drums, music and cheers. militia men and women in neat formation presented arms in salute to the distinguished guests. youngsters performed colourful dances of welcome. people expressed sincere hope for the further consolidation and development of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of china and cambodia. deputy prime ministers khieu samphan and ieng sary repeatedly waved and clapped to the crowds in acknowledgement.

greeting the guests at the airport were also: head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china keng piao, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi and members of the standing committee of the national people's congress chang ta-chih and peng shao-hui; and leading members of government departments, departments concerned of the chinese people's liberation army and the peking municipal revolutionary committee han nien-lung, wang hai-jung, hsiao ching-kuang, chen chieh, wang shang-jung, tien wu-hsin, kuo lin-hsiang, wang wan-lin, tsou yen, wang wen, chia ting, hsieh li-fu and chai tse-min, and chinese ambassador to cambodia sun hao.

also on the tarmac were thiounn mumm, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, van piny, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, members of the cambodian national united front, members of the royal family,

diplomatic officials of the cambodian embassy and cambodian students in china, as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, who made a special trip to phnom penh to welcome the cambodian delegation, arrived by the same plane.

Chinese Vice Premiers Teng Hsiao-ping and Hua Kuo-feng Hold Talks with Cambodian Deputy Prime Ministers Khieu Samphan and Ieng Sary

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping and hua kuo-feng, vice-premiers of the state council, held talks here this afternoon with khieu samphan, deputy prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia and commander-in-chief of the people's armed forces of national liberation, and ieng sary, deputy prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c.

taking part in the talks on the cambodian side were members of the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia led by deputy prime ministers khieu samphan and ieng sary: minister of foreign affairs sarin chhak, minister of popular education and youth ieng thirith, alternate members of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee keat chhon and thiounn prasith, and cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun, as well as loth nouthia and sey la.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china shen chien, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, departmental directors of the foreign ministry ko hua and chu chuan-hsien, deputy departmental director of the foreign ministry liang feng and chinese ambassador to cambodia sun hao, as well as hsieh yueh-o.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Hosts Grand Banquet in Name of Premier Chou En-lai Warmly Welcoming Cambodian Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, hosted a grand banquet here this evening in the name of premier chou en-lai to warmly welcome the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia with khieu samphan, deputy prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c. and commander-in-chief of the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia, as its leader and deputy prime minister ieng sary as its deputy leader.

among the guests were samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame penn nouth.

present were chinese party and government leaders li hsien-nien, hua kuo-feng and wu teh, head of the international liaison department of the party central committee keng piao, minister of foreign affairs chiao kuan-hua, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi and mesdames cho lin and lin chia-mei.

the banquet was held in the great hall of the people. the national flags of the kingdom of cambodia and china were hung side by side in the banquet hall.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and deputy prime minister khieu samphan delivered enthusiastic speeches at the banquet. their speeches were followed by the playing of the national anthems of cambodia and china.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere from the beginning to the end. in the course of it, the chinese and cambodian friends talked cordially about the militant friendship between the peoples of china and cambodia. the band played cambodian and chinese revolutionary tunes.

present at the banquet were members of the standing committee of the national people's congress chang ta-chih, chu hui-fen and peng shao-hui; leading members of other departments concerned han nien-lung, wang hai-jung, shen chien, hsiao ching-kuang, chen chieh, wang

shang-jung, tien wei-hsin, kuo lin-hsiang, wang wan-lin, tsou yen, hao chung-shih, chang pin, huang shu-tse, hsieh li-fu, tung lin, pan fei, wang wen, chia ting and chai tse-min; and chinese ambassador to cambodia sun hao.

present were cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun, embassy officials, and members of the national united front of cambodia, members of the royal family and cambodian students in peking.

also present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech in Banquet in Honor of Cambodian NUF and RGNU Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1975)

following is the full text of the speech by vice-premier teng hsiao-ping at the banquet given here this evening in the name of premier chou en-lai in honour of the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia:

respected prime minister samdech penn nouth and mme penn nouth,

your excellency khieu samphan, respected head of the delegation,

your excellency ieng sary, respected deputy head of the delegation,

distinguished guests of the delegation,

friends and comrades,

the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia with deputy prime minister khieu samphan as its head and deputy prime minister ieng sary as its deputy head has arrived in peking today on an official goodwill visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. your coming to china as envoys of the heroic cambodian people in the wake of their great historic victory is a major event in the ever

growing friendly relations between china and cambodia. it is particularly heart-warming and joyful to have the opportunity to be with our cambodian friends on this happy occasion tonight and cordially renew the militant friendship between the chinese and cambodian peoples. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i wish to extend our warm welcome and high esteem to our visiting cambodian comrades-in-arms and express our heartfelt thanks to prime minister samdech penn nouth and mme penn nouth for honouring this evening's banquet by their presence.

the cambodian people are a valiant and indomitable people with a tradition of revolutionary struggle against imperialism. they waged a protracted and unswerving struggle against colonialist and imperialist aggression. especially in the last five years and more, under the guidance of a revolutionary line and rallying around the national united front of cambodia with samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman, the entire cambodian people persisted under extremely difficult conditions in a people's war with dauntless heroism and tenacious fighting will to win the independence of their motherland and their national liberation and finally defeated u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, overthrew the reactionary rule of the traitorous lon nol clique and won the complete victory of the national liberation war. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i wish once again to express to you our warmest congratulations.

friends and comrades,

cambodia, a country with a population of only seven million or so, dared to take up arms and resist the aggression and attacks of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and finally won the great victory of her revolutionary war and achieved complete national liberation. this is an outstanding event of major importance in the world today. it has not only advanced the revolutionary struggle of the cambodian people to a new historical stage but also exerted a far-reaching influence on the development of the revolutionary struggles of the people of asia and the rest of the world against imperialist aggression and in defence of national independence. it has thus set to all the oppressed peoples and nations of the world a brilliant example showing that a small nation can defeat a big and a weak nation can defeat a strong.

the cambodian people succeeded in winning such a great victory because they pursued a wise and correct revolutionary line, adhered to the principles of independence, initiative and self-reliance, persisted in armed struggle and upheld the great national unity. at the same time, they built amidst the flames of revolutionary war a revolutionary army maintaining a flesh-and-blood relationship with the people. their just struggle has won the widespread sympathy and support of the people of the world.

continuing to adhere to the line of independence, initiative and self-reliance and in active response to the call of the special national congress, the cambodian people, after nation-wide liberation, are striving to build an independent, peaceful, neutral, sovereign and non-aligned cambodia with territorial integrity. happy in their victory and full of confidence, the cambodian people threw themselves with rousing enthusiasm and boundless vigour into the surging movement to rehabilitate and promote production. in the short span of a few months since their liberation they have achieved very remarkable successes in consolidating the revolutionary people's power, rehabilitating land developing industrial and agricultural production, restoring lines of communication and transportation and in other endeavours. the face of cambodia is undergoing a tremendous and profound change. the chinese people heartily rejoice at this. we fully believe that the cambodian people who have been tempered and tested in the trials of war will certainly be able to surmount the difficulties on their road of advance, perform even more brilliant exploits and build cambodia into a prosperous and strong country.

friends and comrades,

the current international situation characterized by great disorder under heaven continues to develop in a direction favourable to the people of the world. like a torrential tide, the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-hegemonic struggle, in which the third world is the main force, is pounding away at the old world order. the great victory won by the indochinese people in their revolutionary struggle is a very heavy blow at imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. but when one superpower was compelled to withdraw its forces from indochina, the other superpower seized the opportunity by hook or by crook to extend its evil tentacles to southeast asia and interfere in the internal affairs of countries in this region in an attempt to carry out expansion there. while making europe the focus of their contention, the two superpowers are also contending for hegemony in asia. this is precisely the cause of intranquillity in this region. the

peoples of asia have come to realize through their experience in struggle that, upholding unity and persevering in struggle, they will certainly frustrate all schemes of superpower aggression and expansion and successfully defend their independence and sovereignty. china is a developing socialist country belonging to the third world. we must continue to strengthen our unity with the other third world countries and the people of the world and stand together with them in the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism.

friends and comrades,

there is a profound revolutionary friendship between the peoples of china and cambodia. sharing weal and woe, our two peoples have encouraged and supported each other in the long revolutionary struggle against imperialism. particularly in recent years, the militant unity and great friendship between us have grown in strength and developed further. the chinese people greatly admire the fraternal cambodian people for their revolutionary fighting spirit and are proud of having such a heroic people as their comrades-in-arms. at present, both our two peoples face the task of combating imperialism and hegemonism, and safeguarding and building our own countries. we firmly believe that in the days to come our two peoples will unite even more closely and march together towards new victories in the common struggle. we wish success to the visit of his excellency khieu samphan, head of the delegation, and all the other distinguished cambodian guests.

now i propose a toast

to the great victory of the national liberation war of cambodia,

to the continuous new successes of the cambodian people in their struggle to defend and build their country,

to the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and cambodian peoples,

to the health of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and mme sihanouk,

to the health of prime minister samdech penn nouth and mme penn nouth,

to the health of his excellency khieu samphan, head of the delegation,

to the health of his excellency ieng sary, deputy head of the delegation,

to the health of all the distinguished guests on the delegation,

to the health of all the cambodian friends present,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all comrades and friends present here excl.

Speech by Cambodian Delegation Leader
Khieu Samphan

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1975)

following is the text of the speech by delegation leader khieu samphan at the banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia:

your excellency teng hsiao-ping, respected vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council,

samdech penn nouth, respected chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c. and prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c. and mme. penn nouth,

your excellencies li hsien-nien and hua kuo-feng, respected vice-premiers of the state council,

your excellency wu teh, respected vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress,

your excellencies respected party and state leaders of china,

excellencies, ladies, gentlemen and friends:

it is most exciting for us, the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia, to be here in peking, the great capital of the people's republic of china. this is our first visit abroad since the cambodian nation and people liberated phnom penh and the entire country. hence, they regard this visit by the delegation of the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c. as a treasured chapter in the annals of our relationship of revolutionary brothers and close comrades-in-arms between the two countries and peoples. we on the delegation have brought with us the warmest, deepest, dearest and purest revolutionary sentiments of the cambodian people and revolutionary armed forces for chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, the chinese communist party, the chinese government, the heroic people's liberation army and the great fraternal chinese people.

upon our arrival in peking, we recalled with deep emotion the most enthusiastic and cordial reception accorded to us during our 1974 visit. now, our delegation has again been welcomed by outstanding chinese party and state leaders, by the chinese people's liberation army and by the broad masses of the chinese people as their revolutionary brothers, kinsmen and close comrades-in-arms in an atmosphere of extreme warmth and cordiality and amidst songs of great victory. this evening's grand banquet in our honour and the high appraisal of the heroic cambodian people's struggle and their great victory made in your excellency's cordial speech constitute the greatest honour endowed on the cambodian nation and people and their revolutionary armed forces by the great chinese communist party, the people's liberation army, the chinese government and the great fraternal people of china conveyed through our delegation. it is the best manifestation of the militant unity and fraternal friendship between our two countries, peoples and armed forces. it is with deep emotion that our delegation expresses our most sincere thanks.

excellencies, ladies, gentlemen and friends,

the cambodian people and their revolutionary armed forces deeply rejoice over the continuous great victories won by the chinese people in their socialist revolution and socialist construction under the wise and correct leadership of the communist party of china with chairman mao tsetung as its outstanding leader. the great cultural revolution and the campaign to criticize lin piao and confucius, movements of a far-reaching significance, have gone deep into the political

life and ideology of the broad masses of the chinese people and smashed the old reactionary superstructure while at the same time ensuring a lasting consolidation of the socialist revolutionary political power. china's buoyant socialist economy is developing by leaps and bounds. china has already become a country with an increasing degree of modernization of industry and agriculture. the international prestige of the people's republic of china is also growing steadily. all the countries fighting for national independence and peoples engaged in revolutionary struggles throughout the world look upon china as a steel bulwark backing national liberation, democracy and socialist movement. the cambodian people, the national united front, the royal government of national union and the revolutionary army of cambodia are immensely elated over the great victories scored by their fraternal chinese people and the heroic chinese people's liberation army under the wise leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party. we regard these great victories as our own and would like to take this opportunity to extend our warmest congratulations.

at the same time, the cambodian nation and people, the n.u.f.c. and r.g.n.u.c. reaffirm their full support to the position of the chinese government on the liberation of taiwan, sacred territory of the people's republic of china. we wish and firmly believe that taiwan will return to the embrace of its motherland in the near future.

excellencies, ladies, gentlemen and friends,

after the fierce, arduous and tortuous struggle in the revolutionary war for national liberation in the past five years, our heroic cambodian people and the heroic revolutionary armed forces, under the leadership of the revolutionary organization of cambodia, completely and thoroughly accomplished the task of liberating the whole country on april 17, 1975, and are now seizing historic victories in building a truly democratic new society in cambodia. all these victories are of very far-reaching significance and are unprecedented in the history of cambodia. emerging as victors over u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and as people truly taking their destiny into their own hands, we find ourselves in an era shining with even more brilliance than that of the angkor period.

this great victory is of course due to the fact that we have wise leadership and a line of independence, initiative and self-reliance.

it is the outcome of the great and unprecedented revolutionary heroism displayed and sacrifices and efforts made by the broadly and solidly united cambodian nation and people under the banner of the n.u.f.c. but this great victory is inseparable from the tremendous support and assistance rendered to us by the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the fraternal chinese people in our sacred struggle for the people's national liberation as well as the solid militant unity and the fraternal revolutionary friendship shown to us. this support and assistance have always been in conformity with the principles of internationalism and are many-sided, extensive, concrete and very pure. as our strong and reliable rear area, the people's republic of china received in peking samdech norodom sihanouk, chairman of n.u.f.c. and head of state of cambodia, samdech penn nouth, prime minister of r.g.n.u.c. and the other members of n.u.f.c. and provided them with most favourable conditions for carrying out all kinds of patriotic activities in an all-round way. for this, we wish to express our heartfelt thanks to the chinese communist party with chairman mao as its great leader, the chinese government, the heroic chinese people's liberation army and the fraternal chinese people.

moreover, the cambodian people have united most firmly with the fraternal vietnamese and lao peoples in their struggle for national liberation to realize their respective sacred causes of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. in the past it was precisely owing to such equality, unity and mutual respect that cambodia, viet nam and laos were able to win their victories. the third world countries and particularly the non-aligned countries in asia, africa and latin america and all the countries in the world that love independence and justice, including the american people, have rendered most resolute support to the struggle of the cambodian nation and people. this is a very important factor contributing to the accomplishment by the cambodian nation and people of their just cause of completely liberating their fatherland on april 17, 1975. in the name of the cambodian nation and people and on behalf of the n.u.f.c. and r.g.n.u.c., our delegation wishes to extend the most sincere thanks to the friendly countries you here represent.

excellencies, ladies, gentlemen and friends,

having accomplished our national task, got control of the revolutionary power in the whole

country and taken the destiny into our own hands, our people and army are determined to fulfil the new tasks of defending the state, rehabilitating the economy and building the country in an all-round way and at a rapid speed. at the same time, we will make contributions to the struggle of the people of the world to win independence, democracy and progress.

therefore, the delegation of n.u.f.c. and r.g.n.u.c. would like to stress again that our strategic political line in foreign affairs is based on the principle of non-alignment. we adhere to the principles of mutual equality, mutual respect, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, peaceful coexistence, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, cooperation and mutual benefit. this strategic principle is a long-term one and not a matter of expediency. in regard to the relations with our neighbour countries, we hold that we should settle the problems between cambodia and her neighbours and build friendship with the neighbours so that our people can live and work in peace and happiness. in accordance with these principles, we express our particular support to the solemn position of the government of the democratic people's republic of korea on the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. in addition, we support the request of the democratic republic of viet nam and the democratic people's republic of korea to join the family of the non-aligned countries.

at present, the cambodian people, united as one, are concentrating their efforts on building their country in all fields. in the economic field, the whole country has become a big construction site. scenes of vigorous revolutionary activities are seen everywhere. our achievements so far make us believe that it will not be long before cambodia becomes a progressive and prosperous country where the people lead a truly happy life.

in the new phase of cambodia's history, we are faced with very noble but extremely difficult tasks, and there are bound to be many hardships ahead.

now, in addition to their subversive and disruptive activities, u.s. imperialism and its lackeys are persisting in a vile propaganda campaign against the cambodian nation and people, in a vain attempt to hamper our reconstruction. we are determined to clear away and surmount all difficulties

and to adhere to the line which has independence, initiative and self-reliance as the key. but it is our hope too that our friends far and near in the world and particularly our very close chinese friends, will continue to give us energetic support and assistance.

excellencies, ladies, gentlemen and friends,

our two countries have always cooperated with and supported each other with the utmost sincerity on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. this is a good and valuable example of relations between countries and peoples in the contemporary world.

our delegation is confident that this visit of ours will enable the militant unity and the fraternal revolutionary friendship of our two countries and peoples to grow in strength, become more consolidated and last forever excl.

it is with these sentiments that we request you to join in a toast

to the militant unity and revolutionary fraternal friendship between cambodia and china and between our two peoples,

to the new victories of the great chinese people under the leadership of the chinese communist party,

to the health and long life of the most esteemed and beloved chairman mao tsetung,

to the health and long life of the esteemed and beloved premier chou en-lai,

to the health and long life of the esteemed and beloved samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and chairman of the n.u.f.c.,

to the health and long life of the esteemed and beloved vice-premier teng hsiao-ping,

to the health and long life of samdech penn nouth, the esteemed and beloved chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c. and prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c. and mme penn nouth,

to the health and long life of the esteemed and beloved vice-premier li hsien-nien,

to the health and long life of the esteemed and beloved vice-premier hua kuo-feng,

to the health and long life of the esteemed and beloved vice-chairman wu teh of the standing committee of the national people's congress,

to the health and long life of the party and state leaders of china,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and

to the health of the excellencies, ladies, gentlemen and friends present here excl.

Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister on Cambodian Situation and Foreign Policy

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1975)

khieu samphan, deputy prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia and commander-in-chief of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces, has dealt with the cambodian situation and the foreign policy of the royal government of national union of cambodia in an interview with the kampuchea information agency on august 12, the voice of the national united front of cambodia broadcast yesterday.

the cambodian deputy prime minister spoke of the general situation of politics, economy and people's life in cambodia since its liberation. he pointed out: "soon after the liberation of cambodia, the royal government of national union, the national united front of cambodia, the entire cambodian people and the people's army came face to face with serious problems caused by the destructive war launched by the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys."

he said: we unite with all the forces that can be united with -- the entire people and the whole army -- and have overcome all the new difficulties in the spirit of lofty patriotism, independence, self-reliance and being masters of our own fate. now three months have elapsed. we have fundamentally solved these serious problems. we have managed to supply food to the people throughout the country. of course, it is not abundant but it is enough. this is a great victory we scored in such a short span of time. at the same time, we mobilized forces all over the country and unfolded a

vigorous production campaign to tackle the problems concerning people's livelihood at present and in future. all of us -- from ministers down to village cadres, from high-ranking officers to the men and women fighters -- merge with the people from all walks of life and go in for production wholeheartedly so that food production will be increased this year and next year. our people and their army face the brilliant prospects with optimism and confidence.

he said: it can be said with certainty that within one or two years cambodia will be ample in the economic field, particularly in the supply of food, rice and other grains, and will be able to export some of her products.

on the restoration of communication and transport, he said: "by mid-july, we had repaired all the major highways, especially highways one, two, three, four, five, six and seven. traffic has also been resumed on medium and small highways. we have basically solved the question of transport of rice, salt, cloth and farm tools."

he said: the rail and water transport is to a great extent under our control. despite of the grave damage done to the cambodian industry by the enemy, a great number of factories and workshops have resumed production, he pointed out.

he said: "hospitals and schools have also reopened. in a word, our people and people's army have overcome various difficulties in the spirit of independence and with a high sense of responsibility. now, we have basically surmounted many difficulties, and great changes have taken place in our country. the development of the situation will be more favourable to us."

deputy prime minister khieu samphan then talked about the domestic stability in cambodia. he said, "our people and revolutionary armed forces have basically solved the problems in our livelihood in an atmosphere of great and extensive unity. at the same time, in the spirit of independence and initiative, self-reliance and grasping their own destiny and with great enthusiasm, they are holding aloft the militant banner of restoring the economy and building and defending the country.

"therefore, the political situation in our country is stable and excellent. in such an excellent political situation, the domestic security is also excellent."

khieu samphan also touched on the foreign policy of the royal government of national union of cambodia. he pointed out that cambodia "firmly follows a policy of independence, neutrality and non-alignment. we have adhered to such a political line and we will adhere to it without a slight deviation. we adopt a policy of peaceful coexistence towards our neighbours in particular --

a policy of making friends on the basis of peaceful coexistence, mutual respect, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutual non-aggression, equality and mutual benefit."

the deputy prime minister sternly condemned u.s. imperialism and its lackeys for their slanders against cambodia.

he pointed out: "the people of the world support our struggle. it is precisely because of this support that we have defeated the u.s. imperialists." "though having met with failure, they are not reconciled to it." "therefore, we should heighten our revolutionary vigilance and unite with the people and nations all over the world to promptly smash the u.s. imperialists' conspiracies and hold back their dirty hostile and sabotage activities."

in conclusion, he expressed the warmest praise and regards to the heroic cambodian people and the revolutionary army and expressed profound thanks to all the nations and people of the world including the american people and all the friendly countries for their support to the cambodian nation and people.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Provisional Military Government Civil Aviation Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1975)

the ethiopian provisional military government civil aviation delegation led by girmaw engdayehu, director general of the civil aviation administration of the ethiopian provisional military government, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this evening.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were liu tsun-hsin and shen tu, director-general and deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and tamam abdul kader, first secretary of the ethiopian embassy here, and teklemariam, ethiopian airlines manager for china.

while in china, the ethiopian friends exchanged views with the general administration of civil aviation of china on further strengthening of friendly cooperation in civil aviation between the two countries and visited peking, talien and shenyang.

CHINA AND JAPAN

China and Japan Decide to Set Up Consulates-General in Each Other's Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa exchanged notes today concerning the establishment of consulates-general in each other's countries by the governments of china and japan. the chinese government agreed that the japanese government sets up a consulate-general in shanghai, and the japanese government agreed that the chinese government sets up a consulate-general in osaka.

Sino-Japanese Fishery Agreement Signed in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 15, 1975)

the people's republic of china and japan signed a fishery agreement here this afternoon.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu and japanese foreign minister kiichi miyazawa signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments and made speeches at the signing ceremony.

foreign minister miyazawa said: "the fishery agreement signed here today is the last of the four administrative agreements mentioned in article nine of the japan-china joint statement. i believe that this reflects the steady progress of friendly relations between the two countries on the basis of the japan-china joint statement."

ambassador chen chu said: "the signing of the sino-japanese fishery agreement will help to consolidate and develop the traditional friendship between the people, particularly the fishery circles, of the two countries and will have a positive impact on the development of the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between the two countries. we hope to make the agreement come into effect as early as possible to meet the common desire of the fishery circles of the two countries, and make joint efforts for the complete implementation of the joint statement of the two governments and for the development of friendly relations between the two countries and two peoples."

CHINA AND KOREA

Comrades Yang Hyong Sop and Ho Dam Make Stop-over in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1975)

yang hyong sop, special envoy of president kim il sung, member of the political committee and secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party, and ho dam, vice-premier of the administration council and minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea, and other korean comrades made a stop-over in peking today on their way home after visiting other countries.

meeting them at the airport were chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and d.p.r.k. ambassador to china hyun jun keuk. vice-minister han nien-lung gave a luncheon for the korean comrades at the airport.

First Deputy Chief of General Staff of Korean People's Army Receives Chinese Army Volleyball Team

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 15, 1975)

first deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army colonel general kim chol man today received and had a cordial and friendly talk with wang yu-tai, leader, chiang chen-hung and tsao chi-yeh, deputy leaders and some members of the visiting chinese army volleyball team.

present on the occasion were lieutenant general hwang chol san, deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army, kim gi hak, vice-chairman of the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee, and tieh lei, military attache of the chinese embassy in korea.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwait-China Friendly Football Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1975)

the visiting kuwaiti national football team drew warm applause from 80,000 cheering spectators as it drew 3:3 with the chinese team in a friendly match here this evening.

present were chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of departments concerned li feng-lou, sung chung and jen chao, leader of the kuwaiti national football delegation a.a.m.a. rasheed and kuwaiti ambassador to china m.a.a. abuelhassan.

rated among the strong teams in asia, the visitors led at half time 2:1. they played a fast-attacking game and their intermediate line threatened the chinese goal repeatedly with long passes from the midfield that found their forwards in scoring positions.

the chinese players moved upfield by neat passing and started their attacking movements from both wings. they scored twice by heading in the second half period before the visitors equalized with a long shot. the exciting plays drew outbursts of applause from the capacity crowd at the flood-lit peking workers' stadium.

prior to this evening's match, the visitors won from the tientsin team 2:1 earlier this week. ambassador m.a.a. abuelhassan gave a banquet on the occasion of the delegation's visit to china.

Kuwaiti National Football Team Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1975)

the visiting kuwaiti national football team gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

present were a.a.m.a. rasheed, leader of the visiting football delegation, the members of the delegation, and an official of the kuwaiti embassy here.

among the guests were chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation, li feng-lou, leading

member of the chinese football association, and chinese football players and coaches.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere and many were the toasts drunk to the constant development and consolidation of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

President of Asian Shooting Confederation Meets Leaders of Chinese Shooting Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1975)

tan siew sin, president of the asian shooting confederation and president of the malaysian shooting association, met chien chin-fu, leader, and yeh shu-liu, deputy leader, of the chinese shooting delegation yesterday morning, and had a friendly conversation with them, according to a kuala lumpur report.

tan siew sin expressed welcome to the chinese delegation to attend the third asian shooting championships to be held in malaysia.

the chinese shooting delegation arrived in kuala lumpur on the evening of august 13. they were greeted by representatives of the malaysian shooting association and officials of the chinese embassy at the airport.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Exposes Soviet Penetration in Malayan Peninsula

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1975)

penetration and expansion in the malay peninsula by the soviet social-imperialists in the past year are pointed out in an article of the "voice of the malayan revolution" today.

the article lists numerous facts showing that the soviet social-imperialists are trying every way to enlarge their economic and political influence in the malayan peninsula.

through joint ventures, the soviet revisionists increase their export of capital and try to gain control over this area in place of old-line imperialism, it says.

soviet deputy foreign minister n.p. firyubin came to singapore last november to make aggressive and expansionist deployments, it notes. he convened a conference of soviet diplomats in this area and a number of asian countries for this purpose. soviet penetration has been stepped up since with more and more soviet spies flocking to this area in the guise of "diplomats", "news reporters" and "trade representatives."

the article points out that the soviet revisionists' infiltration and expansion in the malay peninsula in the past year were carried out when the situation in southeast asia became more and more favourable to the people and unfavourable to the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union. the criminal activities of the soviet revisionists are aimed at replacing the daily deteriorating old-line imperialism and including the malay peninsula into their sphere of influence. soviet expansion is arousing strong opposition among the people in the region.

the malayan people are seeing more and more clearly the pirate features of the soviet social-imperialists, the article says. they will fight, together with other people of southeast asia and the third world, for the total destruction of imperialism and social-imperialism, it stresses.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

China-Netherlands Maritime Transport Agreement Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1975)

a maritime transport agreement between the people's republic of china and the kingdom of the netherlands was signed here today.

yu mei, chinese vice-minister of communications, and j. vixseboxse, netherlands ambassador to china, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Press Conference in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1975)

ion corobantu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy in peking, gave a press conference at the embassy here this afternoon to mark the 31st anniversary of the liberation of romania.

the romanian charge d'affaires a.i. briefed the chinese correspondents present on the brilliant achievements the romanian people had made in socialist revolution and construction since liberation under the leadership of the romanian communist party and the prospects of the revolution and construction.

turning to romania's foreign policy, he pointed out: the problems the present-day world faces cannot be solved through the decision of a few countries but through the participation of all countries, particularly the medium-sized and small developing countries and non-aligned countries, on the basis of equality, democracy and justice.

the charge d'affaires a.i. said: we note with satisfaction the multi-faceted development of the militant unity and fraternal cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of romania and china, which will surely make further progress.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Army Commander and His Wife Visit Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 14, 1975)

the sri lanka army commander, lt. gen. don sepala attygalla and his wife wound up their visit to shanghai and left here for talien by special plane this morning in the company of ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

lt. gen. attygalla and his wife arrived here from nanking on the morning of august 12. that evening, liu wen-hsueh, political commissar of the shanghai garrison of the p.l.a., gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished guests.

while in shanghai, the distinguished sri lanka guests visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the shanghai industrial exhibition, a factory and a children's palace and made a boat excursion on the whangpoo river.

upon their arrival in and departure from shanghai, the guests were greeted and seen off at the airport by political commissar liu wen-hsueh and deputy commander chen shih-fa of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison.

lt. gen. attygalla and his wife arrived in nanking from peking by special plane on the morning of august 11 in the company of deputy chief of general staff ho cheng-wen. that evening, liao han-sheng, political commissar of the p.l.a. nanking units, gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished sri lanka guests.

during their stay in nanking, the guests visited the yangtze river bridge and sun yat-sen mausoleum. they also attended a theatrical performance by local primary school pupils.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Friends Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1975)

mr. carrard vincent, governing board member of the society for understanding china in geneva, and miss monique humbert ended their visit to peking and left for other parts of china today before going home.

they arrived here on august 7 for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND US

American Insect Control Group Leaves Peking for Other Places of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1975)

an american insect control group led by professor gordon e. guyer, assistant dean of the college of agriculture and natural resources of michigan state university, u.s.a., wound up its visit and study in changchun and peking and left here today to visit sian, shanghai, changsha and kwangchow before going home.

the group arrived in peking on august 4 for a visit to china at the invitation of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china.

chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the association, met with the american guests and gave a banquet in their honour in peking.

INTERNATIONAL SWIMMING & DIVING TOURNAMENT

Delegations, Representatives and Observer from Twentytwo Countries and Region to Peking Swimming and Diving Meet Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1975)

the delegations, representatives and observer from twentytwo countries and region to the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet left here by air for home or for visits to other parts of china.

the foreign friends were given a warm send off at the airport by leading members of the organizing committee of the peking friendship invitational meet and chinese swimmers and divers.

SOVIET-US RIVALRY

Fierce Soviet-US Contention Breeds New Turmoil in Southern Europe

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1975)

the fact that southern europe has become an area hotly contended between the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, constitutes a major development of superpower rivalry in europe.

the southern flank of europe -- an arc stretching from the iberian peninsula to the aegean sea via the mediterranean -- is strategically vital to, but a weak link in, the defence of western europe. it commands the vital passage from the black sea and the red sea to the atlantic ocean, and the shortest route of mid-east-gulf oil supply to the west european countries. as the soviet union and the u.s.-led nato bloc are pitting themselves against each other in central europe, the southern part of the continent naturally becomes nato's strategic rear. for years the soviet union has been on the offensive in the area, and its every move arouses concern in the united states and its west european allies and put them on their guard.

the soviet tactics has been a combination of military threat and political division, complemented by breaching from within.

militarily, the soviet union has been building up its armed forces in the mediterranean year after year, its standing naval force in the sea now being stronger than the u.s. sixth fleet. in its global naval exercise last april, a dozen or more ships of the soviet mediterranean fleet manoeuvred as far as to the north of sardinia, which is a second-line u.s. base in the mediterranean, and further on through the strait of gibraltar to the central atlantic, simulating a cutoff of the oil supply line to and an outflanking of western europe from the south. to extend its fields of naval activities, the soviet union has gone all out to find new bases on the southern coast of the mediterranean and on the iberian peninsula.

with forces arrayed to the north of the balkans, the soviet union and the warsaw pact under its thumb staged war games from time to time as a form of military blackmail against those balkan countries which stand firm against soviet hegemonism. from the western coast of the black sea, the soviet union is endeavouring to establish a "military corridor" to the balkans. it is eagerly awaiting an opportunity to open a way from central europe to the adriatic sea.

politically, the soviet union has been exploiting to the full the long-standing national contradictions and disputes within or between the south european countries. by sowing discord and dividing them, it seeks to fish in troubled waters. as soon as the cyprus crisis broke out in july 1974, it saw a chance to drive a wedge between greece and turkey and between the two countries and the united states and nato, so as to make a breach in the southern flank of nato, as greece and turkey are the latter's vital strategic strongholds against soviet southward penetration into the mediterranean.

under the impact of the economic crisis of the capitalist world, some south european countries are experiencing deteriorating economies, sharpening class contradictions and social unrest. employing the tactic of "progressive advance" by fostering pro-soviet forces in these countries, the soviet union tries to breach them from within and include them into its sphere of influence. western press revealed that after the downfall of the fascist regime in portugal last year, the soviet union has given its agents in that country at least 40 million u.s. dollars of financial aid. it has kept up a steady flow of soviet officials, "correspondents" and other personnel to lisbon.

in the soviet-u.s. rivalry for hegemony, the soviet union relentlessly is on the offensive while the united states resists vigorously. militarily, the united states is readjusting and strengthening its military bases in the mediterranean area, holding naval and air exercises of varying scales jointly with some west european countries in the mediterranean and the atlantic. it is also trying to repair the breach in the southern flank of nato and energetically exercising its influence on some south european countries in order to cope with the soviet offensive and its tactic of "progressive advance".

as the contention between the two superpowers in southern europe is developing in depth, new turmoil is brewing in the area.

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* NATIONAL *
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MAY 7 CADRES SCHOOLS

An Important Revolutionary Measure for Combating and Guarding Against Revisionism

by

the CCP Committee of the Air Force May 7 Cadres School under the Nanking Military Region

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 11, 1975)

After the publication of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, we have, in close conjunction with the practice of running cadres schools over the past few years, studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and come to further realize that running the May 7 cadres schools well is of tremendous significance toward restricting the bourgeois rights, combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Since the Air Force May 7 Cadres School in our military region was founded in 1969, the broad masses of cadres have come here to study and steel themselves, one group after another. Among them, there are veterans of the Red Army who took part in the Long March, veterans of the Eighth Route Army who had participated in mass production at Nanniwan and new cadres who have grown up under the red flag. In the May 7 cadres schools, they "study on the one hand and take up production on the other," criticize the bourgeoisie, take up mass work and have raised their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They have profoundly changed their spiritual outlook, strengthened their own ideological revolutionization and given impetus to army building.

In the course of organizing the students of the cadres schools to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao over the past few years, we adhered to the revolutionary style of learning by linking up theory with reality, and opposed the bad practice of going from theory to theory and

saying one thing and doing another. We combined the study of theory with starting revolutionary mass criticism, participation in collective productive labor, making social investigation and learning from the masses of workers and peasants. We guided the practice of struggle with revolutionary theory and deepened the understanding of revolutionary theory through the practice of struggle. This enabled the broad masses of students to genuinely master some Marxist theories on the basis of combining theory with practice. They reported that this way of studying theory yielded greater results and deeper understanding.

Marx and Engels pointed out in the "Communist Manifesto," "Combine education with material production." Chairman Mao patiently taught us that education "must be combined with productive labor." In the period of War of Resistance against Japan, Chairman Mao personally charted the policy of "study on the one hand and production on the other" for the Anti-Japanese Military and Political College. In the period of socialist revolution, Chairman Mao has again issued a series of instruction on the participation of cadres in collective productive labor. We insist on leading the broad masses of students to study once again in the course of going to the lower level to do manual labor in accordance with the teachings of Marx, Engels and Chairman Mao. The students of each term must seriously participate in collective productive labor. The students are required to take the process of participating in collective productive labor as a process for abolishing the idea of bourgeois rights and accelerating the remolding of their world outlook. They are required to bear material as well as spiritual fruits in the course of labor. Practice shows that this method helps abolish those traditional concepts of the exploiting classes such as the "government officers are eminent and the people are humble" and "those who labor with their minds govern others, those who labor with their strength are governed by others," gives impetus to the remolding of their world outlook and graually narrows the differences between mental and physical labor.

In our cadres schools, many old comrades who followed Chairman Mao in fighting north and south have called up their revolutionary youth through going down to the lower levels to take up manual labor. After their coming to the May 7 cadres schools, as soon as they take up the iron spades, they seem to have returned once again to Nanniwan in the bygone years and are full of revolutionary heroism. They said, "Coming to the T'u Mountain by the side of River Huai, we think of Nanniwan in those years and as we carry the manure buckets and spades, we think of the large-scale production in those years. With our sweat washing away the bureaucratic, despondent, arrogant and finicky airs, we carry on the revolution and forever forge ahead."

After going to the city, a student who joined the army more than 30 years ago had gradually fostered bureaucratic, despondent, arrogant and finicky airs. He was an animal keeper at the cadres school. When he first swept the pig sty, he wore a big mask but still detested the stench. Associating the change in his own thinking with the study and steeling he had been through, he recalled that on one occasion while taking up mass production at Yenan, he saw a heap of cow dung on the road and happily picked it up and put it in the field. Why didn't he dread the filth and stench at that time? This was mainly because after going

to the city, he had gradually changed his thoughts and feelings owing to corrosion by bourgeois ideas and his long alienation from labor. Having raised his understanding, he determinedly discarded his big mask and tried to beat the others in taking up exhausting and filthy work. When the hens were in the course of hatching chickens in the production team, he kept watch by the chicken coop day and night and constantly brush away the dirt on the chickens. He said with deep understanding, "Physical labor is really effacacious in overcoming the bureaucratic, despondent, arrogant and finicky airs." The others praised him saying, "He has regained the work style of a veteran of the Eighth Route Army."

In the past few years, we all along insisted on adopting the method of "going out and inviting the others to come in" so that the students could study Marxism in the course of drawing close to the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. When giving several terms of training by rotation recently, we organized the others to visit the "mass grave" and the hall of class education at the Tat'ung Coal Mine of Huainan. We also organized them to carry out social investigations in factories and countryside and join the production teams to undergo steeling in the countryside. We also invited workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and local cadres to give reports in the school. This method enabled the others not only to receive lively and profound class education and deepen their understanding of the Party's basic line and the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat but also to strengthen their thoughts and feelings for the working people, call up their revolutionary combat spirit and gradually wipe out those ideas of bourgeois rights to slight the countryside and the workers and peasants.

When a student from the family of a revolutionary cadre joined a production team in the countryside to undergo steeling and "share five things together" with the poor and lower-middle peasants, he at first felt very unaccustomed to such life and had to force himself to swallow down the first meal. Through study, he came to realize that the thing that made him alien to the poor and lower-middle peasants was precisely the bedevilment caused by the idea of bourgeois rights. He resolved to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants and become one with the masses in thinking and living. After a period of training, he made tremendous progress in his way of thinking. He said, "I will never forget the education given me by the poor and lower-middle peasants."

Chairman Mao pointed out in the article "Struggle in the Chingkang Mountains," "Apart from the role played by the Party, the reason why the Red Army has been able to carry on in spite of such poor material conditions and such frequent engagements is its practice of democracy. The officers do not beat the men; officers and men receive equal treatment," "from the commander of the army to the cook everyone lives on the daily food allowance of five cents, apart from grain." Equality of officers and men and braving arduous struggles is the glorious tradition of our army, the true political color of the proletariat and the magic weapon for persisting in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. All our cadres, whatever their rank, are servants of the people and must never ride roughshod over the people. The higher their ranks, the more they must constantly and firmly bear in mind that they are the servants of the people. The greater their authority,

CULTURE OF RED DUCKWEEDS

Wrest Manure and Fodder from Paddy Fields and Water Surfaces

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 17, 1975)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

Fast in multiplication, wide in adaptability and high in output, red duckweeds can be used as manure and fodder and can be bred in paddy fields and other water surfaces with less labor and cost. Growing duckweeds on paddy fields is no hindrance to rice growing. It checks weed growth and helps soil improvement. Large-scale breeding of duckweeds not only can solve the contradiction of contention for land between grain and green manure but also helps increase the multiple crop index.

Manure work must be guided by a correct policy and line. Chemical fertilizer should be energetically developed but we cannot rely solely on chemical fertilizer. We should boldly mobilize the masses to carry forward the spirit of self-reliance and widely tap all kinds of organic fertilizer sources. The development of red duckweeds is a strategic measure for the areas in our country fit for duckweed breeding to expand the sources of organic fertilizer for high and steady yield in agriculture. It is also an effective method for expanding the source of fodder. The leadership at all levels in these areas must attach importance to this kind of work and exercise a tight and proper grip on it.

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(NCNA dispatch) In the past few years, the cadres and commune members of the Yangtze valley and other rice-producing areas in the South carried forward Tachai's revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and energetically summed up and popularized advanced experiences in red duckweed breeding for wresting manure and fodder from rice fields and other water surfaces. Favorable conditions had been created for high and steady yield in agriculture and for the development of pig breeding. According to incomplete statistics, in 1973, the acreage under duckweeds in various areas in the South reached 6,500,000 mow. It rose to nearly 10 million mow last year. Compared with last year, the area under duckweeds showed another increase of almost 100 percent this year.

Red duckweed, also known as green duckweed or purple duckweed, is a plant of the aquatic bracken family. It breeds fast and is widely adaptable and high in output. It can be used as manure and fodder and can be bred with less labor and at less costs. Growing duckweeds on paddy fields means putting into the paddy fields for multiplication duckweed seed grown on duckweed seed plots. Afterward, the greater part of the duckweeds is plowed under the soil for use as manure with a small part left for continued

propagation. Duckweed breeding on paddy fields is no hindrance to rice growth. Instead it checks the growth of miscellaneous weeds. This helps toward soil improvement. Under proper conditions, red duckweeds can double their output in four or five days. With 800 to 1,000 catties of duckweed seed down to every mow, we can have over 3,000 catties of red duckweeds bred in seven or eight days. As red duckweeds contain a relatively high supply of nitrogen, phosphate and potassium, 3,000 catties of fresh duckweeds are equal in effectiveness to 30 catties of ammonium sulphate. Therefore, the masses call the planting of paddy fields and other water surfaces to duckweeds "the operation of an open-air chemical fertilizer plant." A point worthy of note is that red duckweeds grow on the water surfaces in between rows of rice seedlings and do not take up any of the land under cultivation. Large-scale red duckweed breeding not only can solve the contradiction caused by the contention of grain and green manure crops for land but also helps increase the multiple-crop index. Red duckweed stalks and leaves are fresh, tender and very juicy and are very high in nutrition value. It is a fine feed for pigs, fowl and fish. Duckweed breeding calls for the application of just a small amount of phospate fertilizer and pesticide and very little investment. Growing duckweeds on paddy fields for use as manure calls for only three or four man-days per mow from management to application.

Growing red duckweeds for manure is a creation of our laboring people. After liberation and especially after the great proletarian cultural revolution, great headway has been made in the duckweed-breeding undertaking. To meet the needs for extending the multiple-crop area and raising the per-mow grain output, many cadres and commune members of Kiangsu, Kwangtung, Chekiang and other provinces have widely tapped the sources of organic fertilizer through self-reliance, written many articles on red duckweeds, and constantly improved the techniques of breeding and utilization, thus enabling red duckweed-breeding work to rapidly spread from the south to the north, from the plains to the hilly, mountainous and coastal areas and from single-crop rice fields to double-crop rice fields. At present, red duckweeds have become an important source of manure for rice in the South. Some areas have also applied it to upland grain, cotton and rape fields and mulberry gardens. Meanwhile, red duckweeds have also become an important source of fodder.

Many advanced areas have preceded the grasping of duckweed breeding with the grasping of line, thus enabling duckweed-breeding work to make fast progress. In 1971, when Ch'iunghai county of Kwangtung Province suggested the popularization of red duckweed breeding in winter, some people were unwilling to do so and wanted to approach the higher level for chemical fertilizer. A handful of class enemies also availed themselves of the opportunity to say provokingly: "Rather than breed duckweeds, it is better to go elsewhere to make money for the purchase of chemical fertilizer." To counter this situation, the county Party committee sponsored a study class to mobilize the cadres and the masses to strike blows at the disruptive activities of the class enemy and criticize the capitalist tendency. Meanwhile, they thoroughly publicized the typical experience of this county in energetically breeding duckweeds to bring about a big-margin increase in agricultural production, and guided people to wipe out the idea of solely

relying on chemical fertilizer and raise their consciousness in cultivating duckweed manure themselves. With efforts made in this direction, the masses were set in motion, and in a matter of two months and more, the whole country introduced over 77,000 mow of red duckweeds. By the spring of this year, over 70 percent of the rice fields in the whole county had been planted to duckweeds. Since the breeding of duckweeds in winter, this county had reaped good harvests of early rice from year to year. Last year, the per-mow output showed an increase of 38.4 percent compared with before the introduction of red duckweeds.

The Yaochuang commune of Chiashan county, Chekiang Province, through taking the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius as a prod to the criticism of the idea of the cowards and sluggards in wanting to wait for, rely on and ask for chemical fertilizer, had aroused the enthusiasm of the cadres and the commune members for energetically developing red duckweeds and other aquatic green manure. Everyone said: "While Tachai asks the mountains for grain, we should ask the waters for manure and fodder!" The whole commune was mobilized to energetically breed red duckweeds and other aquatic green manure. Last year, the acreage of paddy fields planted to red duckweeds came to 15,600 mow, accounting for over 50 percent of the total acreage of paddy fields. Apart from solving the problem of one single application of manure for 12,600 mow of late-rice and overwintering crops, the red duckweed and other aquatic green manure crops bred through utilizing paddy fields and other water surfaces had also provided a 7-month supply of green fodder for over 30,000 head of live pigs. This year, the per-mow grain output in the whole commune showed an increase of 69 percent compared with 1965. The number of live pigs kept in the sties rose by 36 percent compared with 1965.

Agriculture must increase production and manure must march in step. To take up manure work, we must have the correct policy and line. Chemical fertilizer should be vigorously developed. But we can't solely rely on chemical fertilizer. We should boldly arouse the masses to rely on their own efforts tc widely tap sources of organic manure including red duckweeds. This is not a temporary measure but a principle that must be adhered to for a long time.

We must cling to what we are sure of. After the Party committees at various levels in Kwangtung Province were sure that duckweed breeding was one of the important measures for increasing production, they all worked hard to grasp it. Wherever they went, the responsible persons of the provincial Party committee brought up the matter for discussion. Many county Party committees studied again and again duckweed-breeding work and opportunely summed up and popularized advanced experience. Many county Party committee secretaries also personally started spots for guiding the whole county. Due to the strengthening of leadership, in the past two years, the whole province made rapid headway in the breeding of duckweeds over a wide area in the winter and summer seasons. Last year, spring duckweeds were bred on 1,200,000 mow of land. The acreage leaped to 5,000,000 mow this year.

In order to breed more duckweeds, breed good duckweeds and use duckweeds properly, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants,

cadres and scientific and technical personnel worked in coordination and energetically conducted mass scientific experiments in "transfer of duckweeds from the south to the north," "year-round breeding and use," timely breeding and plowing under of duckweeds for use as manure, pest control, propagation of overwintering and oversummering duckweeds, etc. Marked achievements had been scored in this connection.

The "three-in-one combination" scientific and technical group of the Niensan brigade of the Ch'ihsü commune, Taihsing county, Kiangsu Province, has created a "duckweed manure bank," thus blazing a new trail for breeding and accumulating duckweed manure year-round. By the so-called "duckweed manure bank," we mean setting aside special plots for the concentrated breeding of duckweeds, breeding and plowing under duckweeds a number of times, accumulating duckweeds for use as compost in the fields. This kind of a "duckweed manure bank" is able to create more manure, and accumulated manure of good quality faster with less labor, thus shattering the old habit of using duckweeds in one season and achieving the aim of "breeding duckweeds year-round for use in all seasons, making duckweeds serve multiple purposes, including the culture of both rice and wheat." This is a big help toward building farmland of high and stable yield in areas with a greater proportion devoted to the three crop system.

The Niuch'ien brigade of the Yünt'ing commune, Taishun county, Chekiang Province, is located high on the mountains where water is cold, the winds are strong, natural disasters such as floods and drought are serious, and the breeding of duckweeds on paddy fields is rendered very difficult. They carried forward the spirit of Tachai, mobilized the masses to surmount the technical barrier to duckweed breeding, and scored a success in the end. For over 1,000 mow of early and late rice crops and sweet potatoes and for the tea gardens in the whole brigade, manure all came from duckweeds. The per-mow grain output was double that before the introduction of duckweed manure. Great headway was also made in pig breeding. The facts show that by stepping up mass activities in conducting scientific experiments, it is possible to constantly march forward toward breeding duckweed in depth and breadth, and enable the red duckweeds to play an ever greater role in the faster development of agriculture on a large scale.

The development of red duckweeds is a strategic measure for the areas fit for the breeding of duckweeds in our country to expand the source of organic manure, make fields support fields and wrest high and stable yield in agriculture. It is also an effective method for expanding the source of fodder. The area fit for the breeding of duckweeds is very large in our country. There are wide water surfaces over lakes, rivers and ponds. They can be of great help toward developing red duckweeds and other aquatic green manure crops. Under the guidance of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must further sum up experience in this field, energetically develop the duckweed breeding undertaking and win new victories in producing more duckweeds, more grain and more pigs.

* * *

HAILSTORMS

Prevent Hailstorms To Resist Natural Calamities, and Show That Human Will Can Overcome Natural Forces

- a commentary by an NCNA correspondent -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 17, 1975)

To insure a bumper harvest in agriculture and carry forward the revolutionary spirit of "human will capable of conquering nature," the broad masses of cadres and commune members of our countryside have persevered in self-reliance and used native canons, native rockets, anti-aircraft guns, etc., to fight with manpower hailstorms and natural disasters. Prominent results have been achieved. Their practice shows that the scourge caused by hailstorms, long regarded by people as irresistible, can be checked and triumphed over by the broad masses of people armed with Mao Tsetung thought.

According to data provided by the Central Meteorological Bureau, 24 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the whole country have now initiated work to fight hailstorms with manpower. Among them, the hailstorm areas such as Kansu, Shensi, Hopei, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Peking, Tsinghai, Szechwan, Yunnan, Kweichow, etc., have carried out mass anti-hail work on a large scale. Kansu Province and Shensi Province have each over 50 counties carrying out anti-hail activities, with the participation of over 30,000 anti-hail workers. In many areas, prevention by one production brigade has developed into joint prevention by several production brigades, several communes and several counties and from the use of native canons among the people into joint battle fought with midair explosives, native rockets and anti-aircraft guns. Hail fighting plays a prominent role in insuring a bumper harvest in agriculture.

Before the start of the fight with manpower against hailstorms, Hsiyang county of Shansi Province at the Taihang Mountain area was struck by hailstorms around 20 times a year. About 120,000 mow of farmland were affected and the resultant drop in grain output usually amounted to 10 million catties. However, since the start of anti-hail work in 1969, this county has basically brought under control the three hail fronts of the whole county and resisted attacks by bigger hailstorms. The disaster-afflicted area has dropped by 50 percent compared with before the start of anti-hail work. In the six years after the introduction of hail fighting, the Tachai commune has been basically free from hailstorms. In the ten years after the introduction of hail fighting, the Ch'imeng brigade of the Lüching commune of Min county in Kangsu Province has been basically free from hailstorms. In the 18 years after the introduction of hail-fighting in Mienning county of Szechwan Province, the extent of disaster has been reduced year after year. All their anti-hail work has set an example and provided valuable experience for other areas. Because of the gratifying results achieved in hail fighting, the masses of people have said elatedly: With native canons and native rockets used to fight hail and turn it into rain, the climate has changed. People has the power to change the natural world and make greater contributions by reaping a bumper harvest in grain and oil-bearing crops.

Prevention of hailstorm with manpower is a battle waged by mankind against the vast natural world as well as a revolution through which materialism triumphs over idealism in the ideological sphere. Some people think that hailstorms are irresistible natural calamities and that we can do nothing but resign ourselves to fate. Is this really so? No! Since the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the broad masses of cadres and people of our countryside have criticized the idealist "view of fate" and strived to remold the world outlook of the cowards and sluggards. They put firm faith in materialism and in "human will capable of conquering nature." They are determined to make efforts in exploring and grasping the laws governing the emergence, development and prevention of hailstorms to wrest a bumper harvest in agriculture and to be masters of the vast natural world. Full of confidence, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants have mounted the battlefront of scientific experiment in the prevention of hailstorms and started a new chapter in the fight against hailstorms with manpower in China.

Take the suburbs of Peking municipality for instance. Before the great cultural revolution, there were only several anti-hail centers in one county. Now there are already 376 anti-hail centers in 11 counties (districts) and 74 communes, and there has been initially completed a mass anti-hail network. Many areas take the proper carrying out of anti-hail work as an important measure for implementing the general policy of developing the national economy by "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" and for resisting natural disasters to wrest a bumper harvest and protect the life and property of the laboring people. The Party committees at various levels have energetically strengthened their leadership, set up anti-hail command organs, organized relevant personnel to make penetrating investigations and studies, summed up mass experiences, conducted education in scientific prevention of hailstorms and launched anti-hail experiments, thus pushing mass anti-hail and anti-calamity work a step forward.

China abounds in hailstorms which are widely distributed over broad areas. There are hailstorms in almost all parts of the country. The experience of some advanced units shows that in order to effectively resist disasters caused by hailstorms, we must, with the support of the state and through reliance on the collective strength of the people's communes, rely on our own efforts to energetically develop native canons and native rockets, organize a powerful ground-to-air firepower network, use strong and concentrated firepower "to bombard the clouds at the center and break the spine and destroy the roots of the cloud banks," thus destroying the internal structure of hail-carrying cloud formations. Only in this way can we effectively control local weather conditions, prevent the fall of hailstones and achieve the aim of preventing hailstorms. The communes and brigades of many anti-hail areas have criticized the erroneous idea of waiting for relying on and approaching "the state to foot the bills for the masses to fight hailstorms." By scraping together money, looking for raw materials and manufacturing gun powder and shells themselves, they have achieved greater, faster, better and more economical results in the anti-hail struggle.

All the communes and brigades of Min county in Kansu Province have their own gun powder plants or shell factories. Last year, they went a step further in setting up factories at the anti-hail canon centers. Of the 22 communes of the Huchu T'u Nationality Autonomous County in Tsinghai Province, 17 have set up native rocket factories. These areas have all seized the initiative in fighting hailstorms. Various areas have relied on the masses to continuously raise the effectiveness of anti-hail weapons. The native canons made by Chuangho county in Liaoning Province can hit to a height of 1,500 meters. The native rockets explored and built by Yungteng county in Kansu Province can reach an altitude of 2,400 meters. Besides making use of large numbers of native canons and native rockets, some areas with the necessary conditions have at the same time given play to the role of anti-aircraft guns, radar and other advanced equipment to further improve results in the prevention of hailstorms. Practice shows that the method of making combined use of native and modern weapons with emphasis on indigenous weapons is a practical and effective way for preventing hailstorms, fighting against natural disasters and wresting a bumper harvest in our countryside.

The energetic participation of China's meteorological scientists and technicians in the practice of fighting hailstorms in the vast countryside has given an effective boost to the development of anti-hail work. In recent years, the meterological departments at various levels from the central to the local administrations and some meteorological scientific research units have strengthened scientific research work in the observation and analysis of hailstorms. In areas seriously affected by hailstorms, the meteorological departments of Kansu, Tsinghai, Shensi, Inner Mongolia, Peking and other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and other units including the Geophysics and Meteorology Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences have set up anti-hail scientific research bases. In the hail-fighting season, they send mobile observatories and meteorological stations to give service on the spot, conduct investigations and studies and sum up experiences together with the masses. In areas abounding in hailstorms, meteorological scientists and technicians have helped the local communes and brigades to find out the causes and routes of hailstorms and grasp the laws governing their activities. Meanwhile, by combining the practical experience of the masses in observing the colors of clouds, celestial phenomena and natural phenomena and listening to thunderclaps with modern observation instruments and forecasting methods, they have made comprehensive use of diverse tools to provide timely weather information and forecasts for preventing hailstorms.

The combined effort of professional personnel and the masses to insure the success of anti-hail work is a salient feature of our work to fight hailstorms with manpower. Some relevant departments are of the opinion that after the vigorous development of our mass anti-hail work, the scientific research departments in meteorology must march in step in their work. They must energetically strengthen mass scientific experiment in the prevention of hailstorms and must especially properly conduct work in determining the theory of hail dispersal, in surveying hail-carrying clouds, in making hail forecasting, in examining the anti-hail techniques and results, etc., so as to provide the masses with more scientific data for the prevention of hailstorms and to act as good staff officers in a joint effort to do a good job in the prevention of hailstorms and the resistance of natural calamities.

CADRE PARTICIPATION IN LABOR

Cadres in Sinkiang Work in Villages and Herdsmen's Communities

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Aug. 16, 1975)

the sinkiang uighur autonomous region sent well over 30,000 cadres to grass-roots agricultural and livestock breeding units in the first half of the year to join commune members and herdsmen of various nationalities in grasping revolution and promoting production.

among the cadres of many nationalities, more than 1,000 are leading cadres above the county level. they boarded with the masses and joined them in productive labour and study. learning from the poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen conscientiously for their intake of political nutriment, the cadres worked hard to break with the idea of bourgeois right and remould their own world outlook.

more than 60 functionaries of the autonomous region worked at the sailim commune in paicheng county. they worked in the fields, attended meetings convened by the county or communes, and spent the evenings discussing work and helping commune members with their study. they cultivated experimental plots during weekends and holidays.

they studied assiduously and made investigations. this helped them deepen their understanding of chairman mao's important instruction concerning the question of theory. they applied revolutionary theory to guide their work.

cadres working in tacheng prefecture spent six months making an investigation into the question of small-scale individual undertakings, and made a study of it. they summed up the experience of local villages in strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and helped communes and production brigades with their political and ideological work. the prefecture has run 1,700 political study classes in the past few months and all the production teams have set up political evening schools and theoretical study groups.

the cadres publicized chairman mao's important instruction concerning the question of theory and promoted the political theory study movement in the region. at present, the autonomous region has more than 18,000 political evening schools and more than 15,000 theoretical study groups, and trained well over 200,000 peasant and herdsman theorists.

regional cadres staying in shanshan county compiled reference materials based on the life and struggle in

the locality for the study of marxist expositions on the dictatorship of the proletariat. they translated the reference material into uighur, kazakh and other minority languages.

though sinkiang was struck by drought, cold weather and storms this year, cadres at all levels and commune members worked in unity to overcome the natural calamities and create favourable conditions for increasing output in agriculture and livestock breeding. the region achieved a 10 per cent increase in total summer grain output over last year's figure and the standing crops are growing sturdily.

FIELD MANAGEMENT

China Strengthens Field Management of Standing Crops

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1975)

rural cadres and commune members in china are going all out to strengthen the field management of standing autumn crops after reaping good harvests of wheat, barley and early rice. they lost no time in transplanting late rice, sowing late autumn crops and collecting and composting manure to win another good autumn harvest.

the mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat has helped promote all aspects of work in the countryside. on the basis of the big increase last year, china's total and unit yield of wheat, barley and other summer-harvested crops hit an all-time high this year.

provinces in southern china report good harvests of early rice while northeast and northwest china are expecting a good harvest of spring wheat. standing crops of maize, kaoliang, rice, soyabean, tubers, peanuts, sesame, sugar and tobacco are all doing very well.

autumn-harvested crops account for two-thirds of china's total grain output and most of the industrial crops are gathered in in autumn. the leadership of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions has mobilized local people to sum up their experience and go all out to strengthen field management and guard against drought and floods.

provinces in southern china which grow two crops of rice a year are gathering in the early rice and transplanting the late rice. meetings were held in many provinces to exchange experience and map out measures for increasing production. kwangtung province is making energetic efforts to improve the cultivation system, enlarge late rice acreage and spread advanced experience.

commune members throughout the countryside are making use of all fertilizer resources. they are collecting manure and planting and composting green manure. great success has been achieved in making humic acid fertilizer. seven and a half million tons of such fertilizer have been made throughout the country in the first five months of this year.

GOOD HARVESTS

Three Southern China Provinces Report Good Early Rice Harvests

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1975)

reports of good early rice harvests have streamed in from kwangtung, hupeh and kiangsu provinces, three major rice producers in southern china.

kwangtung province achieved good yields from 2,067,000 hectares of early rice, following on its excellent harvest last year. both total output and per-hectare yield for the 1,067,000 hectares of early rice in hupeh province in the middle reaches of the yangtze river hit an all-time high. kiangsu province in the lower reaches of the yangtze gathered a good harvest from its 670,000 hectares of early rice. increases were registered in all the counties in soochow prefecture whose early rice acreage accounts for one-third of the provincial total.

all these successes were wrested from natural adversities. in kwangtung, the early rice crop was affected by sustained overcast and drizzle in the early stage of growth and then hit by storms in the later stage. compared with the same period of last year, sunshine was reduced by a half while rainfall doubled. besides, a dry spell troubled hainan island and chankiang prefecture for a period of time. many places in hupeh and kiangsu were struck by downpours.

since the beginning of this year, party organizations

at all levels have guided the people in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus firing them with still greater socialist enthusiasm. tens of thousands of cadres at various levels went to the grassroots, where they joined the masses in studying political theory, building water conservancy projects, combating flood or drought, and intensifying field management. as a result, large numbers of communes and brigades in the three provinces reaped 6 or even 7.5 tons of grain per hectare from the early rice crop alone. all the 12 counties in chingchou prefecture, hupeh province, registered output increases. people in hainan island and chankiang prefecture won a bigger harvest after beating back the dry spell, and four counties on the island achieved an increase of 20 percent.

many places gave heavier manuring to the early rice fields this year. in kwangtung, 15 tons more farm-yard manure and pond silt were applied to each hectare this year than last and the acreage sown to green manure crops was bigger. in kiangsu's soochow prefecture, 20 percent more organic manure was applied. various places popularized good strains and farmed more scientifically.

the farmland improvement projects built last winter and this spring contributed to the good harvests. in kwangtung alone, 1,060,000 hectares of farmland was levelled or improved, the irrigated acreage was enlarged by 48,000 hectares, and drainage systems were added or improved on 206,000 hectares.

ROLLING STOCK

Northeast China Rolling Stock Plant Taps Production Potential

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Aug. 16, 1975)

since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the talien rolling stock plant in liaoning province, northeast china, has increased its production capacity four-fold and is able to produce twice as many locomotives.

a leading member of the plant noted that this was achieved over the last nine years by relying on the workers in making technical innovations and tapping the potential of production without additional state investment. this is an important way for socialist new china to swiftly develop her industry, he added.

set up 75 years ago, the talien plant did only repairs up to the time of liberation in 1949. after liberation, particularly during the cultural revolution, the leadership of the plant conscientiously followed the mass line and implemented chairman mao's principle on independence and self-reliance, and the workers, with soaring revolutionary enthusiasm, carried out large-scale technical innovations to transform this old plant technically, resulting in a swift rise in production. the plant started making steam engines shortly after liberation and switched over to 2,000 h.p. internal-combustion locomotives in the 1960's. it is now mass-producing 4,000 h.p. diesel-powered locomotives of advanced technical standards.

these facts proved, the leading member of the plant said, that the masses of workers have inexhaustible wisdom and strength. "having faith in them and relying on them, we will be able to achieve any success."

in 1973, the state asked the plant to double its 1972 output of rolling stock. when the plant party committee submitted the new production plan to the workers and staff members for discussion, they pledged to overcome any difficulty that might arise and produce more rolling stock to support the country's socialist construction. they got together with the cadres and drew up a plan for ironing out the difficulties involved. while fulfilling their regular tasks during work hours, the workers tackled problems of technical transformation in their spare-time. working hard for 40 days at the beginning of the year, they introduced a 150-metre long production line for processing timber, made ten major technical innovations and increased the production capacity by 60 percent.

workers of the plant always act with a high sense of responsibility. their approach is best summed up in this typical remark: "china is a developing socialist country and has many construction projects to tend to. so we should not ask the state for more funds and equipment but should rely on our own hands to expand production."

relying on their own resources, the workers have renovated old equipment and built new machines. they used what material was available and turned out a 1,000-ton automatic oil press to process donned oil tank car ends. drawing on their wealth of practical experience, they welded steel plates together to form the four pillars of the press which are conventionally made by casting. tests show that the pillars are of higher standards than the designed requirements.

the technical innovation movement gained momentum in the past five years, during which the plant effected 10,000 innovations, improved or manufactured 1,500 pieces of equipment, introduced 50 production chains and automatic lines and expanded the factory buildings by 46,000 square metres.

active in the technical innovation activities are a thousand three-in-one groups formed by workshops or brigades, with workers as the main force and including cadres and technical personnel. the workers unreservedly contribute their rich experience. in the course of trial-producing 4,000 h.p. diesel locomotives, veteran worker tsai hsiu-yeh offered a set of drill bits for processing different metals, which he had developed over the years. following his example, a hundred workers and technicians contributed two hundred items of special skill. the technical personnel brought their role into full play by combining their knowledge with the practical experience of the workers. working in close cooperation, they succeeded in turning out this new locomotive that suits china's transportation needs in just about four months.

chairman mao teaches: "the chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future." bearing this in mind, the workers and staff members have done their best to adopt advanced techniques. workers of the no. 2 machine building workshop proposed to make a digital controlled unit machine tool to raise the efficiency of processing diesel engine bodies. after a hundred experiments over a period of one year and more, they completed the 25-metre long machine and put it into production last march. embodying advanced techniques in metallurgy, machine building and electronics, this machine tool composed of 30,000 parts can finish with high precision several hundred holes in the engine body at a time. its efficiency is 16 times that of ordinary machine tools.

PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

Yunnan Province Expands Pharmaceutical Industry

(NCNA-English Kunming, Aug. 16, 1975)

adhering to the orientation of serving the people, pharmaceutical workers in southwest china's yunnan province have made gratifying achievements in expanding the industry. production of major pharmaceuticals, tablets, injections, solutions for infusion, honeyed pills and tinctures registered new advances in the first five months of this year. this followed the fulfilment of the state quotas last year, with total output value being three times that of 1966. dozens of new varieties of herbal medicines were developed, and 17 of them were entered in the country's medical canon.

the abundant crude drug resources provide favourable conditions for the development of pharmaceutical industry. in response to chairman mao's call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," made public in 1965, workers went to make investigations in rural areas and then organized production according to the local needs, giving priority to medicines for common and recurrent diseases.

with the help of some scientific research and other units, the mile county pharmaceutical house combined production with scientific research and clinical application, and in four years turned out a dozen new medicines, including an efficacious tablet for liver trouble and injection for heart disease. the tengchung county pharmaceutical house produced large amounts of pills good for treating throat ailments, body building and other purposes in addition to the tiger bone wine, yunnan pai-yao and other traditional medicines in great demand at home and abroad.

many communes and production brigades have set up small pharmaceutical workshops to supplement the province's pharmaceutical industry.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Deputy Prime Ministers Khieu Samphan and Ieng Sary at Head of Cambodian Delegation of NUF and RGNU

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1975)

premier chou en-lai met in a hospital here this afternoon with khieu samphan, deputy prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia and commander-in-chief of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces, deputy prime minister ieng sary and the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia they are leading.

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c. and prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c., was present at the meeting.

the members of the delegation attending the meeting were sarin chhak, ieng thirith, keat chhon, thiounn prasith and toch kham doeun.

also present were vice-premiers teng hsiao-ping and hua kuo-feng, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, and departmental directors of the foreign ministry ko hua and chu chuan-hsien, as well as hsieh yueh-o.

Chinese Vice Premiers Teng Hsiao-ping and Hua Kuo-feng and Cambodian Deputy Prime Ministers Khieu Samphan and Ieng Sary Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1975)

chinese vice-premiers teng hsiao-ping and hua kuo-feng continued talks this afternoon with khieu samphan, deputy prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia and commander-in-chief of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces, and deputy prime minister ieng sary.

Delegation of National United Front and
Royal Government of National Union of
Cambodia Visits Peking Kuanghua Timber Mill

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1975)

the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia with deputy prime minister khieu samphan as its leader and deputy prime minister ieng sary as deputy leader visited the peking kuanghua timber mill this morning in the company of vice-premier hua kuo-feng. they were given an extremely warm welcome by the workers.

today, a joyful atmosphere prevailed all over the mill which was decorated with coloured flags and welcoming slogans. resonant strains of revolutionary chinese and cambodian songs from loudspeakers added to festivity. when the distinguished guests arrived at the mill, the workers who gathered at the entrance to the mill warmly waved the national flags of china and cambodia and beat drums and gongs.

in the course of the visit, deputy prime ministers khieu samphan and ieng sary and the other distinguished cambodian guests were given a warm and affectionate welcome wherever they went. the workers shook hands cordially with the visitors and asked them to convey best regards to the cambodian people. the distinguished guests waved to the workers.

in an exuberant speech in the plywood workshop, deputy prime minister khieu samphan conveyed the cambodian people's friendly feeling for the chinese people.

"in the historic juncture when cambodia was engaged in the national liberation war, it warmed our hearts whenever we reminded ourselves that we had the chinese people for our sincere friends," he recalled.

"it is owing to the valiant battle waged by our people, and the support from the people of china and throughout the world, that we have won the great victory," khieu samphan said.

"after nation-wide liberation," he added, "we have even greater tasks. we will exchange experience with the chinese people and make common progress."

the cambodian deputy prime minister wished the chinese workers still greater victories in national construction. in conclusion, he shouted: "long live the militant unity of the people of cambodia and china excl."

the workers punctuated the speech with prolonged, stormy applause. they later presented the distinguished visitors with samples of their products.

a leading member of the mill revolutionary committee told the visitors that the workers of the mill were all the more elated when they heard the news that after nation-wide liberation, both industry and agriculture were making rapid development in cambodia and the situation was excellent, and a brand new cambodia was forging ahead at high speed. "your victory is our victory, too," he said.

the distinguished cambodian guests were accompanied on the visit by chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, and sun hao, chinese ambassador to cambodia.

Peking Soiree in Honor of Cambodian NUF and RGNU Delegation Led by Deputy Prime Ministers Khieu Samphan and Ieng Sary

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1975)

the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia with khieu samphan, deputy prime minister and commander-in-chief of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces, as leader and deputy prime minister ieng sary as deputy leader, attended a soiree here this evening.

among the guests were samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c. and prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame penn nouth, as well as other cambodian friends in peking.

accompanying the distinguished cambodian guests at the soiree were wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry; and sun hao, chinese ambassador to cambodia.

the song and dance ensemble of the chinese people's liberation army entertained the distinguished cambodian guests with song and dance items reflecting the chinese people's struggle in revolution and for production. filled with emotion, the artistes presented cambodian songs and instrumental music.

at the end of the performance, prime minister penn nouth and deputy prime ministers khieu samphan and ieng sary went on stage in the company of wu teh and cordially shook hands with the artistes and presented them with a basket of flowers.

the soiree was arranged by the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

Delegation of Cambodian National United Front and Royal Government of National Union Arrives in Luta

(NCNA-English Luta, Aug. 17, 1975)

the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia with khieu samphan, deputy prime minister of the royal government of national union and commander-in-chief of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces, as leader and deputy prime minister ieng sary as deputy leader arrived here by special plane this morning from peking for a visit to this city in liaoning province. the delegation was accompanied by wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress, and han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs. more than two thousand people of the luta city warmly welcomed the distinguished cambodian guests in the rain.

today, the main streets of luta city were decorated with colorful bunting and streamers of welcome and the national flags of china and cambodia flew at the airport. when deputy prime minister khieu samphan and deputy prime minister ieng sary alighted from the plane they were warmly greeted by leading members of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, the shenyang unit of the chinese people's liberation army and the luta city revolutionary committee. among them were tseng shao-shan, huang ou-tung, yin tsan-chen and liu teh-tsai. the airport was resounded with the beatings of drums and gongs and shoutings of slogans. young people danced joyfully and earnestly wished that the great friendship between the peoples of china and cambodia formed through protracted revolutionary struggles would remain evergreen. vice prime minister khieu samphan and vice prime minister ieng sary waved to the welcoming crowds in acknowledgement.

Delegation of National United Front and Royal
Government of National Union of Cambodia
Feted in Luta, Northeast China

(NCNA-English Luta, Aug. 17, 1975)

the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and the luta city revolutionary committee gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia with deputy prime minister khieu samphan as leader and deputy prime minister ieng sary as deputy leader.

present at the banquet were vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress wu teh, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee, the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army and the luta city revolutionary committee.

the banquet was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. the hosts and guests repeatedly toasted the constant consolidation and development of the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and cambodia.

after the banquet, the distinguished cambodian guests attended a soiree and saw acrobatic shows presented by local youngsters.

this morning, deputy prime ministers khieu samphan and ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests visited the talien rolling stock plant. deputy prime minister khieu samphan wished the workers still greater successes in socialist construction.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Vice President of Chinese Amity Association
Meets and Fetes French Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1975)

ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and feted here this evening the france-china friendship society delegation led by jean paul durandet. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were chung han-chiu and fang lien.

the seven-member france-china friendship society delegation arrived here on august 10 for a visit at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. after visiting peking, the delegation will leave for southern china on its way home.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese "Peasants Ship" Visiting Delegation in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 16, 1975)

the "japan-china friendship peasants ship" visiting delegation from the shinestu area in tohoku of japan ended its three-day visit to shanghai and left by sea for tientsin this evening.

the leader of the delegation is hisao kuroda, chairman of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and its deputy leaders are taisaburo tomidokoro and isao sunita.

totalling 483 people, the delegation is mainly composed of young peasants from eight prefectures in the shinestu area in tohoku. they arrived here on august 14 on board the chinese passenger ship "yaohua".

this is the first time in the annals of china-japan friendship that japanese peasants come to china in such a big group.

on the very day of their arrival, the japanese friends visited 24 people's communes around shanghai in separate groups. the commune peasants beat drums and gongs to welcome them. the japanese peasants viewed standing crops, visited farm machinery workshops, cattle farms, pumping stations and clinics run by the communes and cooperative medical stations run by production brigades under the communes. they called on commune peasants at their homes and had cordial contacts with commune cadres, experienced peasants, "barefoot" doctors and school leavers who have settled there. commune members entertained their house guests with vegetables and fruits they grow.

beside a rice paddy in the taopu commune, a group of peasants from akita prefecture exchanged experience in rice cultivation with chinese peasants. they then joined commune members in tending a vegetable garden. the japanese

friends presented scythes they brought from japan to commune members as souvenirs and wished that the peasants of the two countries would remain friendly from generation to generation.

the visitors and their chinese friends planted friendship trees in the hsichiao park yesterday morning. they were photographed together before the friendship trees they just planted.

in separate groups, the japanese friends visited schools, hospitals, children's palaces, workers' living estates, the shanghai industrial exhibition and the agricultural exhibition. the guests were given a warm welcome by local people wherever they went.

young commune members on the outskirts of shanghai and other young people had a get-together with japanese peasants before they departed from the city.

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a grand reception on the evening of august 14 to warmly welcome all members of the visiting japanese delegation. feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and delegation leader hisao kuroda proposed toasts at the reception. in the course of the reception, the young people of the two countries talked amicably about friendship and expressed their determination to strive for the conclusion of a china-japan treaty of peace and friendship at an early date.

Osaka Mass Meeting Demands Early Signing of Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 16,1975)

over 900 people from all walks of life held a meeting in osaka city yesterday and adopted a resolution demanding the immediate signing of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty in which opposition to hegemony is clearly stated.

the resolution says: "the restoration of diplomatic relations between japan and china opened a new page in the history of japan-china relations. the people of japan and china are determined to be friendly to each other from generation to generation."

the resolution points out that in the past, "the japanese imperialists committed serious crimes in launching wars of aggression against china, korea and the asia-pacific region to seek hegemony." "to declare opposition to hegemony in explicit terms is a moral responsibility of the japanese government," it adds.

the resolution says that the japanese people should "unite with the people of china, korea, the three indochinese countries and the third world to take the road of opposing hegemony, and not allow japan to embark on the road of reaction."

the resolution points out: "the soviet government's intervention in and sabotage of the signing of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty by wielding its baton arrogantly is hegemonism in itself. its opposition to "anti-hegemony" is to stand for hegemony. what the soviet union has done has revealed its hegemonism."

the resolution calls on the japanese people "to struggle for the immediate signing of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty which is in conformity with the tide of history and for the strengthening of friendship and solidarity with the people of the third world."

noted critic yoko matsuoka and assistant professor kikuchi of tokyo university were invited to the meeting and made speeches.

yoko matsuoka said that the japanese people should be especially vigilant against soviet ambitions towards japan. she stressed that it is entirely necessary to conclude a japan-china peace and friendship treaty which pledges not to seek hegemony and expresses opposition to such efforts by others.

in his speech, kikuchi said that the early conclusion of a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship is very important to the defence of peace in asia and its fundamental spirit is firm opposition to hegemonism.

he pointed out: "the soviet union prevents other countries from opposing hegemony because it is seeking hegemony. we must resolutely demand the return of the northern islands and oppose soviet hegemonism."

10,000-Ton Chinese Freighter Welcomed in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 17, 1975)

three hundred japanese friends and patriotic overseas chinese in japan attended a tea party in yokohama yesterday to welcome the 10,000-ton chinese ocean-going freighter "liao yang", the first of its kind built in kwangchow, china, on its first voyage to japan.

the tea party was given by the yokohama municipal government, the yokohama-shanghai friendship association, the central headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), the japan international trade promotion association and the association of overseas chinese in yokohama.

in his welcome speech at the party, mayor ichio asukada of yokohama said that japan and china are neighbours separated only by a strip of water. the past few years have witnessed constant exchanges in various fields between the two countries, which helped promote mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples. he said: "we are expecting the early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty and we wish that the friendship between our two countries will last from generation to generation."

tseng huai-yu, captain of "liao yang", gave an account of the building of the ship by the chinese workers in kwangchow by following chairman mao's line of "maintaining independence and keeping initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts". he expressed firm support for the japanese friends in their effort for the conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty. the signing of such a treaty is the common desire of the two peoples, he said.

japanese friends and members of the chinese crew gave art performances at the party. an atmosphere of warmth and friendship prevailed throughout the party.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Soviet Collective Farms Degenerate

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1975)

soviet collective farms have ceased to be socialist collective economy undertakings but become those of capitalist economy.

every kind of cooperative system does not mean socialist collective ownership. the nature of a cooperative system is connected with a given state power and the dominating economic form. in the soviet union under the rule of the khrushchov-brezhnev revisionist renegade clique, state power has degenerated into a dictatorship by the big bourgeoisie and the state-owned economy which is in a dominating position has been reduced to the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie-owned economy. therefore, the soviet collective farms today are no longer socialist collective economy undertakings.

the degeneration of collective ownership is shown in the actual relationship between members of collective farms and the means of production. wielding state power in its hand, the soviet revisionist renegade clique has usurped the leadership of collective farms by replacing their former leading cadres with large numbers of its agents under the pretext that the "educational level" of cadres of worker and peasant origin is "very low" and agriculture should be led by "experts" with "specialized education". these agents have become the rulers of collective farms. under the soviet revisionists' "standard regulations for collective farms" and "standard rules for internal regulation of collective farms", chairmen of collective farms are empowered to dispose of farm property and funds, to draw up production plans, to buy or sell freely farm machines and other means of production, to sell freely farm and animal products, to rent or transfer the farms's land, to decide farm members' remuneration and bonuses and to punish farm members by administrative and economic means. the new bourgeois elements in rural areas monopolize all rights of collective farms in production, materials, finance, distribution and personnel management and carry out in an all-round way the soviet revisionist renegade clique's line of restoring capitalism in collective farms.

the principle of socialist management in collective farms is scrapped and a revisionist line of putting profits in command and taking material

incentive as its core is followed. to make money has become the final objective of all collective farm activities and material incentive is the principal means to achieve this objective. this revisionist line was first pushed by khrushchov and has been greatly stepped up and developed by brezhnev. at the plenary session of the central committee of the soviet revisionist party held in march 1965, which was advertized as having "worked out the principled basis of the c.p.s.u. policy on present-stage agriculture", brezhnev said that "the level of profit-making should become the basis for the objective assessment of the management of collective farms and state farms". he proposed the extensive use of "economic incentives" in "all realms" of productive activities in collective farms and state farms and advertized that "various measures of economic incentives" will become "one of the most important levers" for "raising labour productivity" and "overcoming backwardness in agricultural production". to carry out such profit-making principle of capitalist management, the soviet revisionists have taken a series of measures and set into motion all "economic levers" to stimulate the growth of capitalist forces in the countryside, thus enabling the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie to grab more farm and animal products.

in the soviet union today, production arrangements in collective farms are determined by the size of profits of farm and animal products. the capitalist law of value again plays the role of regulator of production. to reap super profits and bonuses collective farm leaders try their utmost to develop and expand those departments which earn more income and profit and pare down or even close down those which earn smaller income and profit. for example, livestock breeding has long been the most backward department in agriculture mainly because it costs more labour and money to produce animal products which yield little profit or even incur a loss. this brings dislocation and confusion among various agricultural departments such as farming and livestock breeding. "economic reforms" have put the production of collective farms into the orbit of capitalist economic laws.

along with the change of the ownership which plays a decisive role in the relations of production, radical changes have also taken place in the other two fields of the relations of production, that is, the mutual relations of men in the process of production and the mode of distribution. the relationship between those who seize the leadership of collective farms and the broad masses of collective farm members is no longer that of social division of labour, but that between the employer and employee, between the oppressor and the oppressed.

the broad masses of collective farm members are utterly powerless. despite the stipulation in the "standard regulations for collective farms" that the collective farm will "exercise leadership in all activities in the fields of organization, production, finance, cultural life and education" through its managing council and that its chairman will be "elected at the meeting of collective farm members", most of the farm chairmen are assigned from above. they often have protectors in higher organizations and no one can do any thing about them. the managing council is purely nominal. the farm chairman is "naturally" the all-powerful chairman of the managing council. he has the final say in the managing council and can even "create a situation in which all farm members are deprived of the right to carry out social supervision over the managing council". the farm authorities can usually make regulations at will to punish farm members. as revealed in the soviet press, the chairman of the "communist road" collective farm proclaimed over 100 such regulations in one year under which one out of every four farm members was punished. if the farm members dare to criticize the chairman, "they will run the risk of having no firewood in winter and no hay for their milch cow." "if a family happens to be on bad terms with the chairman, it will likely be expelled from the farm."

viewed from the mode of distribution, the exploitation of man by man has reappeared in soviet collective farms today. the socialist principle of "to each according to his work" is violated. the farm members' labour remuneration is merely the price and value of their labouring power in a modified form. a part of their surplus value is grabbed by the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie in the name of the "state" through income tax, interest on bank loans and price disparity between industrial goods and agricultural produce. the other part went to the authorities of soviet collective farms through such "legal forms" as high salaries and bonuses, and illegal means. reduced to the status of hired labourers who earn their living by selling labouring power, the farm members must undertake the heaviest back-breaking jobs, working longest hours and getting the lowest pay. judging from officially released soviet figures about 30 million collective farm members, nearly 30 per cent of the total rural population, who receive payment from the farms plus other incomes from side-occupations, still cannot maintain the lowest living standards as admitted by the soviet revisionists themselves.

the incomes of those in the farm leadership are several times, a dozen times or even 20-30 times of those of ordinary farm members. on top of that, they have all kinds of additional remuneration and bonuses among which profit bonuses allocated from the material

encouragement fund and bonuses for deliveries exceeding the required quota allocated from state fund amount to 60 per cent of the yearly salaries at the highest, or to 70 per cent in land reclamation areas. to obtain bonuses by trickery, collective farm authorities resorted to such sordid practices as lowering their planned targets and cheating on the quantities of agricultural produce delivered. as a result, they stuffed their pockets with big sums of rubles.

salaries and bonuses are the "lawful income" of collective farm leaders according to regulations, to which is added large sums of money they obtained illegally through embezzlement and stealing, speculation and extortion. through these "lawful" and unlawful means, they greedily squeeze the collective farm members' blood and sweat, bringing about ever greater polarization in the countryside.

the line of all-round restoration of capitalism pursued by the soviet revisionists in agriculture has changed the nature of ownership of the collective farm and expedited the development of private capitalism in the countryside. in the soviet union today a considerable proportion of national circulation of goods is done through the privately-owned economy. the soviet press admitted in 1972 that commodities supplied by individual side-occupations accounted for 12 per cent of marketable agricultural products. (the official figures are obviously watered down. according to estimates of the west, they account for 25 per cent). one-third or more than a half of some farm and animal products are supplied by the privately-owned economy. speculation is rampant in the soviet countryside today and groups of speculators, upstarts as well as owners of underground farms and underground livestock farms are constantly growing. private capitalist economy flourishes everywhere and has, in fact, become lawful. the brezhnev clique is their political representatives.

the all-round restoration of capitalist production relations has seriously disrupted agricultural productive forces. this is the rootcause of protracted backwardness in agricultural production under the rule of soviet revisionism.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Ambassador Gives Reception for Tanzanian Track and Field Team

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Aug. 15, 1975)

chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen gave a reception at the chinese embassy here this evening in honour of the tanzanian national track and field team which returned here earlier today from a visit to china.

present on the occasion were h.d. sembuche, principal secretary of the ministry of national culture and youth, raphael kubaga, chairman of the tanzanian amateur athletics association, and all members of the tanzanian national track and field team as well as friends from other circles.

both the chinese ambassador and tanzanian principal secretary spoke at the reception.

CHINA AND US

Visiting US Congressional Delegation Leaves Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 16, 1975)

the visiting u.s. congressional delegation led by republican senators charles harting percy and jacob k. javits with democratic senator claiborne pell as deputy leader wound up its visit to china and left shanghai by special plane today.

seeing them off at the airport were chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and yuan tung-lin, a leading member of the foreign affairs group of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

while in china, the delegation visited peking, tsinan, chingtao, nanking, yangchow, wuhsi and shanghai.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Comrade Chou En-lai Meets Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi and Other Vietnamese Comrades

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1975)

chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, met in hospital this evening with le thanh nghi, leader of the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government, and ly ban, deputy leader of the delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade.

present were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.r.v.n. embassy in china.

present at the meeting were vice-premier li hsien-nien, minister fang yi, and deputy departmental directors liang feng and kao chien-chung.

DRVN Government Economic Delegation Visits Tientsin

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1975)

the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government, and with ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade, as deputy leader, visited tientsin on august 15 and 16 in the company of sun hsiao-feng, vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries.

on the evening of august 15, hsieh hsueh-kung, first secretary of the tientsin municipal committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished vietnamese guests. the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

during their stay in tientsin, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited the takang oilfield. construction of the oilfield started during the great proletarian cultural revolution. by developing the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the oil workers there turned the barren swamp of alkali soil into an oilfield of the present scale. the oilfield has overfulfilled the state plan

every year since 1967. the distinguished vietnamese guests paid a visit to the no. 32,182 drilling team and watched how the workers operated the drilling rig. they visited an oil well and a booster station operated by a women's team. vice-premier le thanh nghi congratulated the workers on their successes achieved by following the principle of independence and self-reliance. the guests also visited the tientsin no. 1 petro-chemical works.

upon its arrival and departure from tientsin, the delegation was greeted and seen off at the railway station by hsieh hsueh-kung, first secretary of the c.p.c. tientsin municipal committee and chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, chao wu-cheng, secretary of the c.p.c. tientsin municipal committee and vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, wang chung-nien, standing committee member of the c.p.c. tientsin municipal committee and secretary-general of the municipal revolutionary committee, and li shih-tseng, deputy secretary-general of the municipal revolutionary committee.

the delegation was accompanied on its tour of tientsin by nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in china, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

DRVN Government Economic Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1975)

the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the government, wound up its visit to china and left peking by special plane this morning.

tney were seen off at the airport by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, minister of foreign trade li chiang, minister fang yi and vice-minister han tsung-cheng of economic relations with foreign countries, vice-minister chen chieh of foreign trade, and vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries sun hsiao-feng.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were also ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade of the d.r.v.n., nguyen tien, charge d'affaires a.i. of the d.r.v.n., ambassador nguyen van quang of the republic of south viet nam and diplomatic officials of the two embassies in peking.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Mexico's Political, Press Circles Support Government Decision on 200-Mile Patrimonial Sea

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Aug. 15, 1975)

political and press circles in mexico warmly supported the government's decision on the 200-mile patrimonial sea or the exclusive economic zone. they also called for the creation of a new international maritime order.

hector medina neri, vice-secretary of the ministry of industry and commerce in charge of fishery, told newsmen that the government's decision is an action of (exercising) sovereignty. "big powers must be made to recognize the right of the third world countries over the development of their raw materials and natural resources, because it is unjust for those industrialized countries, having their own sea waters polluted and most of their marine resources exhausted, to come to plunder our marine riches with ocean-going fleets."

the foreign relations commission of mexico's congress in a statement described this decision as proper and patriotic, saying that it "protects our fishery resources in this region."

"el nacional" points out in an article that in recent years, the struggle for maritime right is one aspect of the struggle against neo-colonialism. it "is understood as an opposition to the plunder of natural resources by those who do not have the right but have the means to do so," the paper writes, adding that for a long time in the past, there has been a constant presence of american, soviet and other fishing vessels in the gulf of california.

"el sol de mexico" says in an editorial that mexico has lost 5,000 million pesos every year due to foreign plunder of its marine products. in the gulf of mexico alone, there are 2,000 foreign vessels fishing within the limit of 200 miles off the coast of mexico, says the editorial. the decision of the mexican government will make these riches no longer easy booties for ships flying foreign flags. the editorial points out, "the past and recent conferences on maritime law failed to reach a universal, just and equitable agreement, precisely because of the obstruction by the international economic interests who have benefited from the current system." another article of the paper notes that the u.s., ussr and other countries which have large fishing fleets "are profiting from patrimonies belonging to all mankind and, in specific cases, to riparian countries." "the old international maritime order is beneficial precisely to the countries in possession of large fishing fleets."

"el heraldo" has this to say: mexico's exercise of 200-mile maritime right is a forward step of the underdeveloped countries, those of this continent in particular, towards the revision of the law of the sea.

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STUDY OF THEORY

Study Theory, Grasp the Line, Combat and Guard Against Revisionism

by

Liang Hsiao (梁效)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 6, 1975)

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." At present, in the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the principal question to be solved is combating and guarding against revisionism. The key to doing a good job in combating and guarding against revisionism lies in grasping the line. Only when the line is properly grasped can there be a basic guarantee for combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Through the great proletarian cultural revolution, we have criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and smashed their conspiracy for restoring capitalism, and the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country has become even stronger. However, the two-line struggle is not over yet. Throughout the historical period of socialism, there is the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between the socialist road and capitalist road and between the Marxist line and revisionist line. This struggle is protracted, tortuous and complicated.

The socialist period is the period of struggle between growing communism and moribund capitalism. Just like all things in the world with a dual nature, all things in the socialist period also have a dual nature and their historical characteristics. For example, we still have to practice a commodity system, exchange by means of money, distribution to each according to his work, etc. at the present stage and the bourgeois rights that still exist in these fields can only be resitricted under the dictatorship

of the proletariat. We certainly cannot deviate from the historical conditions and abolish the principles of the commodity system, exchange by means of money and distribution to each according to his work at too early a date. If we look upon these things as unalterable forever and abolish the task of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, communism cannot be attained, the socialist system cannot be consolidated and this may even lead to capitalist restoration. Here, the basic question lies in which line is implemented. As long as we consciously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we can, in accordance with the progress of revolution and the actual conditions, strengthen political and ideological work, implement the correct policies, adopt appropriate and effective measures and win new victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction step by step.

Theory is the ideological foundation of the line. Only through learning to understand and the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat by linking up theory with practice can we ideologically distinguish between right and wrong on vital questions, and consciously adhere to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and various policies. In our practical work, there constantly exists the struggle between the two roads and the two lines. Although some comrades also want to grasp the line and major matters, because they cannot clarify many practical problems theoretically and have no idea of what is the right or wrong line, they often can only grasp some side issues but not the gist. The contradictions are thus left unresolved and even the boundary between the two lines gets mixed up. In this way, the correct line and policies cannot be adhered to, nor the erroneous line and tendencies opposed. In order to fundamentally raise our awareness of the two-line struggle, we must enable "the vast numbers of our cadres and the people to arm themselves with the basic theories of Marxism." The basic Marxist theories, including Marxist philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism form a complete system closely linked together. In order to learn to understand and master the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in scientific socialism, we must also study political economy, dialectical materialism and historical idealism. We must learn to observe all things and analyze all questions with the dialectical viewpoint of the unity of opposites, namely to thoroughly understand that in all things in the socialist period, "between the opposites in a contradiction, there is at once unity and struggle, and it is this that impels things to move and change."

In grasping the line, we must first grasp the basic line of the Party. Based on the scientific analysis of the basic contradictions in socialist society, Chairman Mao has charted for our Party a basic line for the entire historical period of socialism and clearly pointed out the basic task of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. There is a question of the line for every specific task on all fronts. However, no matter what kind of work is done and at whatever time, we must first firmly grasp the Party's basic line. Only through tightly grasping the Party's basic line can we correctly implement the line and policies in all kinds of concrete work and triumphantly forge ahead along the correct path.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction, the 4th National People's Congress has put forth the great goal of struggle for the all-round modernization of agriculture, industry, national defense and scientific

technology so that the national economy of our country can take the lead in the world. In order to realize this goal, we must adhere to the Party's basic line and continue to thoroughly develop the socialist revolution in the two aspects of the superstructure and the economic base. Meanwhile, under the guidance of the Party's basic line, we must uphold the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism." The experience of socialist construction in the past twenty years and more shows that the struggle is at all times acute and complicated on the question of what road we take and what line we implement in construction. Swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao who vigorously pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and interfered with and sabotaged Chairman Mao's revolutionary line had brought great harm to our cause of construction. Their aim in spreading all kinds of revisionist fallacies and creating chaos was prompted by a vain attempt to disintegrate our socialist economic base, restore and develop capitalism and topple the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must continue to thoroughly criticize their counter-revolutionary revisionist line, fully carry out to the letter the line and general and specific policies stipulated by Chairman Mao, accelerate the pace of socialist construction, and strive to uplift the national economy and strengthen the material foundation for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Under the guidance of the Party's basic line and the general line of building socialism, we must also implement concrete lines for all kinds of work on all fronts. In socialist construction, do we insist on putting proletarian politics in command or promote material incentives and put profits in command? Do we insist on maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts or promote the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind the others at a snail's pace? Do we bring into full play the initiative of the broad masses of the people, cadres and technicians and vigorously launch mass movements or coolly and quietly carry out construction by relying on a handful of people? All these are actual struggles between the two roads and the two lines that ought to be correctly understood and seriously resolved in theory and in practice.

In persisting in putting proletarian politics in command and opposing material incentives and profits in command, we in no way mean to neglect output value and profit. All socialist enterprises should implement the "Constitution of Anshan Steel," carry out the policy of "grasping revolution, promoting production, other work and preparedness against war," completely fulfill state plans, strive to increase production and practice economy, and accumulate more capital for the state. These are the basic conditions for guaranteeing socialist extended reproduction. Contrary to this, under the revisionist line, the needs of the state and the people are neglected and profits are taken as the sole object of production. This not only cannot increase accumulation for building socialism but also will on the contrary cause the enterprises to take the capitalist road and undermine the socialist economic base.

Our country is a developing socialist country. We must persist in "mainly relying on our own efforts and taking foreign aid as supplementary." "On what basis should our policy rest? It should rest on our own strength,

and that means regeneration through one's own efforts." Meanwhile, we seriously study the advanced experiences of other countries, including the introduction of certain advanced scientific technology if necessary. All this is for more properly implementing the policy of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" and is useful for accelerating the pace of building socialism. Similarly, we are opposed to relying on a handful of people to coolly and quietly carry out construction, but must mobilize and rely on the masses of people and cadres to set up, strengthen and strictly carry out rational rules and regulations, do a good job in the management of enterprises, and strengthen revolutionary discipline. This is an important guarantee for the success of socialist production.

Both socialist revolution and socialist construction have to rely on the leadership of a correct line. All the results we have attained are, in the final analysis, the outcome of the triumph of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line over the revisionist line. "There is tremendous socialist enthusiasm latent among the masses." As long as we correctly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, we surely can bring into full play the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and the people, surmount all difficulties and perform miracles in the world. In the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, "the study of theory to grasp the line, bring about unity and promote production" is being translated into actual action by the broad masses of the people and cadres. With reports of victories flowing in from all fronts, the situation is excellent. This fully shows that as long as we seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, thoroughly criticize the revisionist line, and firmly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we will win victories wherever we go.

In developing the excellent situation and winning still greater victories in socialist revolution and construction, the root lies in the line and the key lies in leadership. In order to accomplish the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the basic-level unit and genuinely exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, we must strengthen the centralized leadership of the Party. All departments, areas and units must have strong and effective leading bodies that unswervingly carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and fight in unity. The leading bodies at all levels must even more consciously grasp the line and major issues, uphold the correct line and oppose the erroneous line. Chairman Mao teaches us, "Correct political and military lines do not emerge and develop spontaneously and tranquilly, but only in the course of struggle." On questions bearing on the line and the overall situation, we must be bold in waging struggle and shouldering responsibilities with unfurled banners, resolutely oppose the so-called vulgar philosophy of conducting oneself in life by "neither nodding nor shaking the head but making a detour when encountering difficulties."

Following the in-depth development of the study movement, actual life has constantly brought to us many new problems on strengthening the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. We must comply with Chairman Mao's teachings, "read more Marxist-Leninist works," go into the midst of reality to conduct investigations and studies, and strive to clarify

the question of "why Lenin spoke of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie" through linking theory with practice and hence give scientific and theoretical explanations to the struggles in the economic, political, cultural and other spheres in the socialist period. Only in this way can we more consciously adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and carry the great struggle for combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

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SAFETY IN PRODUCTION

Seriously and Properly Grasp Safety in Production

by

Ch'i An (齐安)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 11, 1975)

At present, the industrial, communications and capital construction fronts in the whole country are studying theory, grasping the line and launching in depth the movement to learn from Tach'ing in industry. The situation is excellent. Under the excellent situation, the leading cadres at all levels should effectively pay attention to properly grasping safety in production. This is a task that cannot be neglected.

Chairman Mao teaches us that of all things in the world, "people are the first to be treasured." The proper grasping of safety in production is essential to properly carrying out socialist construction and is also a most important part of concern for the well-being of the masses. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, socialist enterprises have scored great results in insuring safety in production, safeguarding the health of staff members and workers and improving working conditions in the socialist enterprises. Safety in production plays a positive and progressive role in guaranteeing the fulfillment of state production plans and the rapid development of the national economy, and also reveals the superiority of the socialist system.

Safety in production is a major question directly bearing on the implementation of the Party's general line of building socialism. Some leading comrades in the enterprises still have incorrect views toward the question of safety in production. For example, "it is not possible to emphasize safety when drive is emphasized," "as we are already busy enough with production tasks, and have no time to grasp safety," etc. They stand safety against production and the revolutionary spirit against the scientific attitude. This runs counter to the Marxist theory of knowledge and is the reflection of the metaphysical viewpoint. A great number of facts show that if we grasp only production without grasping safety, it is difficult to increase production. Even though production has been stepped up for a while, because the question of safety has not been solved, production also cannot make sustained and steady headway. On the contrary, the attaching of importance to safety in production, the devotion of more efforts to safety in production and the paying of attention to the well-being and health of the masses play an important role that cannot be neglected in bringing into play and safeguarding the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses and in giving impetus to the sustained and steady rise of production.

As far as the leading comrades of the enterprise are concerned, whether or not safety in production is grasped is a question of proletarian feelings. Chairman Mao says, "Our cadres must be concerned with each fighter." If we look upon safety in production with profound proletarian feelings in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction, we can attach great importance to safety work,

and adopt effective measures to avoid accidents that may occur. In a certain mining district of the Machiliang Mines at Tat'ung, the ceiling boards were once in a serious condition and could fall over large areas. Because the Party committee of this mine attached great importance to safety in production and were extremely responsible toward the revolutionary cause and the safety of class brothers, they relied on the masses, took the lead in going deep into the site, and took timely and decisive measures to handle the problem. As a result, in the face of a serious natural disaster, none was killed or injured. This should be a very convincing lessons for those comrades embracing the erroneous concept that "accidents are unavoidable." Taking lightly safety in production and adopting an irresponsible attitude toward the safety of the life of class brothers manifest the lack of proletarian feelings and irresponsibility toward the Party cause. In a certain sense, it is also the greatest hidden danger responsible for accidents.

In order to strengthen safety in production, we must resolutely rely on the masses. The masses of workers carry out productive labor on the forefront of production year after year and month after month. They are most familiar with the conditions in the process of production and understand most where is the weakest link in safety in production. In order to properly carry out work to insure safety in production, we not only need the necessary professional people for strengthening safety control but also must implement the principle of integrating the professional people with the masses, insist on taking the mass line and vigorously carry out the mass movement for safety in production. Practice shows that if we rely on only a handful of people, safety work is bound to be in a dreary situation, but if we seriously mobilize and rely on the masses and make the idea of safety in production strike root among the broad masses of the people, safety work will be full of vigor and take on a brand-new look.

For many years, the Party committee of the Tach'ing Oilfield have consistently paid attention to mobilizing the masses to carry out work to insure safety in production. By constantly carrying out major inspection on a mass scale in the entire system of oilfields, holding training classes in safety techniques and adopting various forms to mobilize the broad masses of workers to participate in activities to insure safety in production, they have attained excellent results. In 1974, the entire oilfield had not only overfulfilled its crude oil production plan but also did a good job in work to insure safety in production. The experience of the Tach'ing Oilfield is worth learning.

In the course of vigorously launching a mass movement to insure safety in production, we must pay great attention to implementing rules and regulations governing safety in production. The essential rules and regulations have been summed up by the masses of workers on the basis of prolonged practice of production. They reflect the objective laws of things and deviation from them will bring losses to production. Strict implementation of the essential rules and regulations conforms to the interests and wishes of the broad masses of workers, and this is fundamentally different from the revisionist line that runs enterprises with the initiative of the masses repressed. It is wrong to confuse the two. At present, when implementing the essential rules and regulations governing safety in production, it is especially

necessary to stress "strictness." Strictness calls for strict treatment, strict requirements and strict implementation. The leading cadres must first ideologically set strict requirements for themselves, and must first be able to carry out what the workers are required to carry out. They must first implement what the workers are required to implement, and do meticulous and solid work. Only in this way can we mobilize the broad masses to consciously comply with the rational rules and regulations, eradicate accidents before they occur, guarantee the safety of the masses of workers and insure the smooth progress of production. Another important aspect in mobilizing the masses to grasp well safety in production is to vigorously introduce technical innovations and reforms. This is an effective way to improve the working conditions of the workers and guaranteeing safety in production. When carrying out technical innovations and reforms, many enterprises have considered every possible angle and made overall arrangements for safety, prevention of dust, poison and high temperature and other work. This has improved the conditions for production, and guaranteed safety in production as well as raised the productivity of labor and increased production.

Production must be stepped up, the attendance rate must be raised and accidents must be reduced. This is the demand projected by the situation marked by the rapid development of the national economy. The leading comrades at all levels on the industrial front must raise their ideological understanding through the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, improve the style of leadership, grasp well safety in production, and render new contributions to consolidating and developing the socialist economic base and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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LITERATURE AND ART

Be the "Oxen" of the Broad Masses of the People

by

Mao Feng (茅 风)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 29, 1975)

Lu Hsün was credited with a well-known saying "I am like an ox feeding on grass, but what is squeezed out of me is milk, blood."

We ask very little for reward but make plenty of contributions to the revolution. From the point of view of the proletariat, this is the revolutionary style demanded of a revolutionary fighter. It embodies the communist spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly without caring for personal rewards. The reason people analogize the revolutionaries to the "old oxen" is precisely that while they contribute much they take very little. Our revolution also owes its victory precisely to the struggle carried out by the people of the whole country under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party with the masses spurred by countless old ox-like advanced figures. In order to enable socilaism to triumph over capitalism and push forward communism, this calls for a course of hard struggle. More and more old ox-like proletarian revolutionaries are emerging in the course of this struggle.

However, as the bourgeoisie and those seriously affected by the idea of bourgeois rights see it, this is obviously unequal exchange, and is "unfair" and "irrational." They hold that for things of a certain value given, one should get back at least things of an equivalent value, but not a catty or tael less. According to their opinion, one should feed on whatever has been squeezed out, and receive in return what his work is worth. If you want me to squeeze out 10 catties of milk, you also must provide me with 10 or more catties of milk for nourishment. If you want me to pull the cart for 10 li, you must let me ride 10 li or longer in the cart first. Otherwise, I would be full of resentment and would passively go slow in work. And so on and so forth. Some people claims that "literary and art creation is spiritual production and a special form of labor that should be taken good care of." This is a reflection of such ideas. In other words, it is held that the "special product" "created" by him should be accorded special treatment commensurate to the value of this product. In a nutshell, this is but the idea that mental labor is superior to physical labor.

The reason the traditional idea that "mental labor is superior to the physical labor" has for thousands of years been followed by the exploiting classes from generation to generation is that culture has all along been monopolized by the exploiting classes. Once rare things have been hoarded up, they seem to have the patent right to ask for any price. Take writing for example. Because the laboring people could not read or could barely read, some people could advertise that "each word is worth one thousand pieces of gold." Because the laboring people have been deprived of the right to write, some people who have written a few articles, could style themselves as

"talents." Because the laboring people are engaged only in physical labor, essays and poems could be mystified as "unsoiled works," "divine works" and "immortal works." The aim of such intimidation is nothing more than to occupy "the palace of arts" forever.

The proletariat despise this traditional concept of the exploiting classes and the thinking of the merchants of culture who look upon literary works as commodities. Countless worker-peasant-soldier writers have written a great many works in their spare time. The aim of their creative writing is not for rewards, nor for personal fame, but for the interests of the proletarian revolution and the occupation of the battlefront of literature and art for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"Fierced-browed, I coolly defy a thousand pointing fingers; head-bowed, like a willing ox I serve the children." In order to restrict bourgeois rights, abolish the idea of bourgeois rights, and gradually narrow down the three major differences, we must carry forward the communist spirit of Lu Hsün -- "Like a willing ox I serve the children." Let us all "learn from the example of Lu Hsün and be 'oxen' for the proletariat and the broad masses of the people," wholeheartedly serve the people, build a new cultural force of the proletariat and create more and better revolutionary works of literature and art for deepening the proletarian revolution in literature and art, and fight for the greater prosperity of the proletarian cause in literature and art.

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WORKERS' COLLEGES

Turn the Workers' College into the Crucible of Proletarian Revolution

by

the CCP Committee of the Peking Forge Press Machine Tools Plant

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 18, 1975)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's "July 21 Instruction" our Peking Forge Press Machine Tools Plant and the Peking College of Technology jointly started in October 1972 a workers' college with a special two-year course in forge press machine tools. Twenty-two students from the first term were graduated last year and returned to production practice to fight vigorously at the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements. The 31 students of the second term have come to the school to take up studies.

After studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, looking back over how the school was run in the past three years, we more fully realize that Chairman Mao's "July 21 Instruction" is a combat program for carrying the proletarian revolution in education through to the end, an important component of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, an important path for bringing up a grand contingent of proletarian intellectuals, and a strategic measure for restricting bourgeois rights and narrowing down the three major differences.

Here, we are going to center our discussion on some understanding in grasping the transformation of the students' thinking.

Adhere to the Basic Line of the Party and Properly Attend This Main Course in Class Struggle

The students of the workers' college come from the ranks of the workers, but just as the great teacher Lenin had said, "The workers have never been separated by a Chinese wall from the old society." Some students looked upon attending college as mainly for making up their vocational knowledge. Some thought that since they would become cadres and take up technical work after graduation, they should learn a few knacks vocationally. They were unwilling to take up social work for fear that it might interfere with their vocational study. Because of this, whether or not to place the work of transforming the students' thinking above all else was a major issue bearing on what kind of banner was held aloft, what road was followed and what kind of successors was trained by the workers' college. We organized the students to study over and over again Chairman Mao's "July 21 Instruction" and a series of instructions on the revolution in education. We studied the "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and in conjunction with the reality of the struggle between the two lines on the educational front and our own thinking, we penetratingly discussed these three questions: "Why do we go to college?" "What should we do in college?" and "What are we going to do after finishing college?" By means of study and discussion, we destroyed

the idea of "private ownership of knowledge" and established the thought of studying for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. We destroyed the idea of "technique above all else," and established the viewpoint that "politics is the commander and the soul." We destroyed the idea that "the student having completed his learning should apply himself to be an officer" and "studying in order to become an official" and established the resolution to serve the people wholeheartedly and become a "worker with both socialist consciousness and culture." The students of the first term alone had written more than 800 mass criticism articles, published more than 100 issues of mass criticism columns and blackboard bulletins, and held more than 40 criticism meetings of all types. Since this year, in the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat we have, in association with the reality of the struggle between the two lines on the educational front, criticized the idea of bourgeois rights and further developed revolutionary criticism.

We also paid attention to conducting education in the basic line for the students and closely linking this up with the central movement of the plant. For example: In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we mobilized the students to write the history of the struggle between the Confucianism and the Legalism and the history of class struggle, comment on and annotate the bad books publicizing the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius such as "Rules for Pupils" and set the pace for the masses in criticism. In the course of conducting education on the international situation in the plant, we organized the students to study the economic crisis in the capitalist world and also write guidance materials to explain things to the masses. In the course of conducting education on "three sets of history" in the plant, we organized the students to pay visits to the old workers, to conduct social investigations and to collect and collate historical materials of the plant. To start the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the plant, we organized the students to write such study guidance materials as "Marx, Engels and Lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat." To start the mass movement for learning from Tach'ing in industry in the plant, we organized the students to participate in the criticism of the revisionist line in running enterprises, so as to deepen their comprehension of the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" and define the orientation for running socialist enterprises. In this way, we enabled the students not only to receive a lively course of education in class struggle and the two-line struggle, but also to play at the same time the role of the backbone in the movement.

Practice shows that by adhering to the basic line of the Party and properly attending this main course of class struggle, and thus grasping the key link of ideological and political work, the objective of the students in studying for the revolution is well defined, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is firmly implemented, the consciousness in transforming the world outlook is high, and the political atmosphere is stronger in the school.

Persist in Fostering the Revolutionary Spirit of Hard Struggle Among the Students in the Mass Movement for "Learning from Tach'ing in Industry"

The workers' college of our plant was precisely set up during the upsurge of the mass movement for "learning from Tach'ing in industry," and in the battle to stand the plant on its own feet. When the school was first set up, it was decided to locate the school site in an old warehouse four li away from the plant, and nothing else was available. We began by enrolling the students first and building the school afterward. We organized the students to rely on their own efforts and build up the undertaking through hard work. We held that this was a good opportunity for giving the students a course of education in the line and steeling their revolutionary spirit of hard struggle. Only by bringing up workers of the Tach'ing type could we meet the need for "learning from Tach'ing in industry." After their enrollment, we required the students to vigorously study Marxism and Mao Tsetung thought, criticize revisionism and pracitce socialism like the working people of Tach'ing. The students put up the school premises with their own hands. By means of performing labor in the construction of the school and the plant, the students had not only created conditions for study but also brought about profound changes in thoughts and feelings.

One of the students who came from a fraternal plant to study in Peking at first thought that the workers' college run in Peking was a tall imposing structure. When he arrived at the school to take a look, he found only two dilapidated mud houses. He said, "Is this not a cart shop?" However, after building the school with his own hands, he developed a strong feeling for the school. When he had to return to the plant upon graduation two years later, he walked round and round the school, studied it over and over again and said with excitement, "Everything in the school has been built with our own hands and I shall never forget these two years of college life all my life. I must bring this spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle back to the factory and contribute my own strength toward building our country into a socialist power at an earlier date.

For the sake of enabling the students to understand the significance of participation in labor, we organized them to study Chairman Mao's teaching that participation in productive labor is a fundamental measure for combating and guarding against revisionism and Marx's teaching that "the linking up of productive labor with intellectual culture and physical culture is not only a method for improving social production, but also the sole method for bringing up men of all-round development." With the students understanding the great significance of participation in labor, they more consciously stepped up the steeling of themselves. The coal used by the school could be delivered by trucks from the plant, but they built several small carts with their own hands and used them to bring coal cartload by cartload from the plant to the school. They said, "There is joy in hard struggle, and we must transform our thinking and scale the heights."

Let the Work of Transforming the Students' Thinking Run Through the Entire Course of Teaching

The practice of the revolution in education in the past few years tells us that in order to make the students into workers with both socialist consciousness and culture, it is necessary to let the work of transforming the students' thinking run through the entire course of teaching.

Four months after the students of the first term came to the college, when they were taught basic knowledge in conjunction with production practice, they accepted the task of surveying and drawing a 500-ton press forge. At that time, quite a number of people were skeptical about the practicality of this kind of teaching. The Party branch made an analysis of this and was of the opinion that whether to confine the students in the classroom and make them study in departure from reality or to enable them to study in conjunction with production was a question bearing on what line was implemented by the workers' university. In light of these ideas, they organized the students to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and other brilliant works, criticized Lin Piao's idealist view that heroes are the makers of history and the revisionist line in education, and encouraged the students to be bold in practice. With the help of master craftsmen, technicians and old teachers, the students worked diligently for a month and finally fulfilled the task. By means of summing up things, everybody was made to realize the truth that true knowledge comes from practice and ability grows out of struggle. They were thus deeply educated.

In the course of organizing teaching in conjunction with the reality of production, what we have to consider is not merely the acquirement of vocational knowledge by the students. What is more important is that we must grasp the students' thinking through production and teaching so as to enable them to unremittingly receive education in the ideological and political line. For example, our plant was assigned the task of building a giant press in the early part of this year, and the plant assigned the task of designing and building five units of special machine tools for the processing of this type of giant equipment to the workers' college. After more than two months of battle, the three-in-one combination group consisting of students, teachers and old workers finally built these five units of machine tools. In the course of summing up this phase of practical teaching, the overwhelming majority of the students held that this method of organizing teaching was correctly oriented and on the right road. They had learned things that could not be learned in the classroom and received a course of education in self-reliance and hard struggle. However, there were also a small number of students who held that this kind of labor was not in line with the forge press specialty and purely manual work. We held that this kind of thinking was not a view on the concrete arrangement of teaching, but a kind of reflection of the old idea of education. Therefore, the Party branch organized the students to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teaching that "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor," and discuss how to combine education with productive labor. By means of study and discussion, everybody has further distinguished the two lines in running school.

Although we had done some work in the matter of transforming the students' thinking in the past three years, there are still some problems. We are determined to keep on summing up experience along the orientation charted by Chairman Mao, persist in placing proletarian politics in command, run properly the workers' college, and fight for carrying out to the letter the tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the basic level.

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PARTY LEADERSHIP

Jen-min Jih-pao Article on Strengthening Party Leadership Over Education

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1975)

"strengthen party leadership and transform schools into tools for dictatorship of proletariat" is the title of a recent "people's daily" article by kuo feng-lien, secretary of the party branch of the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, in north china's hsiyang county. the paper carries an accompanying short commentary on it.

in the article, kuo feng-lien reviews the experience of the tachai brigade party branch in strengthening leadership over school work. the party branch has done much to implement chairman mao's instructions on the revolution in education, criticize the revisionist educational line, carry on meticulous and deep-going ideological and political education among the students and train a contingent of revolutionized teachers.

entitled "party committees should manage education conscientiously", the accompanying commentary praises the tachai brigade and the party committee of hsiyang county for the experience they have gained in this respect. a summary of the commentary follows:

the key to success in the revolution in rural education lies in a dynamic party committee which conscientiously implements chairman mao's revolutionary line and exercises all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie on the political, economic, ideological and cultural fronts.

the tachai brigade party branch and the party committee of hsiyang county have kept to the party's basic line and regarded the revolution in education as a matter of primary importance for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and training fighters against revisionism. with the first secretaries taking personal charge, they have relied on the poor and lower-middle peasants and paid attention to the question of line and orientation and to the ideology of teachers and students, in an effort to transform schools into tools for the dictatorship of the proletariat. their experience is of great significance to the revolution in education in the countryside.

guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, a deep, fundamental change has been initiated in education since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. but it is still a very arduous task to fully put into practice chairman mao's great call on revolutionizing education. proletarian education hinges on the socialist economic base and serves that base. practical experience shows that wherever in the rural areas the revolution in education is successful, it has not only transformed the schools, but enabled education to play an active role in

consolidating and developing the socialist economic base, because in such places education is closely linked with the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and with the mass movement to learn tachai.

party committees at the provincial, prefectural, county and commune levels and in the industrial and mining enterprises must, like the tachai brigade party branch and the hsiyang county party committee, strengthen their leadership over schools, rely on the revolutionary teachers and students and the masses of workers and peasants, and manage education effectively.

EDUCATION

Northwest China Multi-National Province Makes Big Progress in Education

(NCNA-English Sining, Aug. 17, 1975)

multi-national chinghai province in northwest china has made striking advances in education ranging from primary school to college. the revolution in education has deepened at the same time.

the province now has more than 5,000 primary schools, nearly 70 times as many as in the early post-liberation days, with a total enrolment of 460,000, eleven times as many. there are 95,000 middle school students, a 135-fold increase, as well as 5,300 students in secondary technical and teachers' training schools and 2,600 college students.

in general, young people in farming areas are going to primary school right in their own production brigades and middle school within the bounds of their communes.

education for minority nationalities shows still faster progress. the six autonomous prefectures, which cover most of the province's area, now have between them 110,000 primary school pupils, 30 times as many as in the days shortly after liberation or more than double the figure for 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution. stock-breeding communes and brigades in these autonomous prefectures have established both mobile schools that move along with the herds on the grasslands and boarding schools sited in permanent settlements, with a total of 8,200 pupils.

not a single school was to be found in what is now the kuolo tibetan autonomous prefecture in the early

post-liberation days. now each production team in mato county near the headspring of the yellow river some 4,200 metres above sea level has its own primary school that moves along with the herds. more than 80 percent of the school-age children are enrolled.

the six autonomous prefectures, where no middle school ever existed in the old days, now have 35 middle schools with 15,700 students. each prefecture also runs its own school to train teachers for the minority nationalities. 2,300 of the 2,980 students in such schools last year were of minority origin.

minority representation has risen considerably in college enrolment as well. more than 95 percent of the 930 students in the chinghai institute for nationalities come from minority peoples. these tremendous advances in education have brought cultural emancipation in the wake of political and economic emancipation to the minority peoples who were exploited, oppressed and denied the right to education from generation to generation in old china.

during the cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, revolutionary teachers and students penetratingly criticized the revisionist line in education. more keenly aware of the need to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line, they have steadily deepened the revolution in education. in line with chairman mao's may 7 directive, schools at various levels encouraged teachers and students to integrate with workers and peasants. school education has been linked up with the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment in order to train the students as working people with both socialist consciousness and culture.

fifty-two factories and 780 crop and forestry farms are being run by schools at different levels. one-fourth of the schools maintain regular contacts with factories as well as people's communes or their sub-divisions.

MACHINE BUILDING

Kweichow Sets Up Grinding Wheel Factory

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Aug. 18, 1975)

a new grinding wheel factory has gone into full operation in southwest china's kweichow province recently. the factory is chinese designed and constructed. compared with the foreign designed and equipped factory of a similar type, it calls for 56 percent less investment. for the same amount of output, it requires only half as much building space. its construction started in 1968 during the great proletarian cultural revolution and production began in 1970. the factory overfulfilled its production plans every year beginning 1971.

abrasive and grinding wheel production is a new industry in china that has grown with the fast expanding machine-building industry. grinding wheels are used widely in the manufacture of precision machines and instruments.

the builders put up the factory at great speed and in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle so as to speed up socialist construction.

the first group of builders came from north china. when they arrived at the site of the future factory, there was nothing but a wide stretch of wasteland and life was hard. they had to live in sheds and took turns to cook meals. but they started the construction work at once. production workers and staff normally do not take part in construction work but this time everybody joined in at the height of the construction. along with the building workers, they dug foundation pits, built workshops and laid roads, cables and water piping.

the workshop for producing the abrasive, emery, is 186 metres long and 18 metres wide. its foundation pit required varying depths, which made the digging complicated. the weather was cold and wet as it was winter. when the pit being dug was turned into a muddy pool by rain or underground water, people had to stand in knee-high bitterly cold water to bail it out by basins. once an underground spring was struck and the water gushed, quickly filling up the place. a young worker jumped in and stopped the gushing with his body. finally, with others' help, the spring was put under control. in this way the builders worked for a whole winter and spring and had the foundation ready in time.

installation of equipment was a difficult job and there were only a few technicians. but in the spirit of self-reliance, the workers installed 360 sets of machinery.

the workers and technicians worked hard to adopt new techniques. in many other grinding wheel factories, the

furnaces for making emery blocks were stationary and each heat needed a fresh furnace. this resulted in low production, high consumption of electricity and a poor rate of crystallization. the veteran workers, cadres and technicians set up a "three-in-one" group to design a tilting furnace after the pattern of the steel making converter. with the help of other factories and after repeated experiments, the workers successfully built the first tilting furnace in september 1970 and three more the following year. the new furnace ensures continuous production, mechanized operation and low consumption of electricity and makes the fullest possible use of heat energy. average hourly production is 26.4 percent higher than that of the stationary furnaces.

SMALL FACTORIES

Small Factory in Northwest China Established by Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Sian, Aug. 17, 1975)

a small welding tool factory in northwest china's shensi province, which overfulfilled the state quotas several years in a run, was recently commended as an advanced unit in learning from the taching oilfield, national pace-setter in industry.

it fulfilled its production target for the first half of this year 25 days ahead of schedule. output was 31.85 percent above that for the same period of last year.

set up in 1966, the sian welding tool factory is a merger of one workshop making metal hardware with three others. it began in sheds with five out-dated lathes and 43 workers, most of the work being done by hand.

without asking the state for funds or equipment, the workers used discarded steel tubes, plates and rails to manufacture and remodel 140 machines. now production is by and large mechanized.

manned by 120 workers, the factory now turns out 5,000 welding blowpipes of five varieties a month as against 100 of one single variety in the past. quality is stable. these products are on sale in 16 provinces and municipalities.

formerly, a work piece had to go through six different lathes. to simplify the work processes, veteran worker wang ying-pin led young workers in making technical innovations. after repeated experiments, they succeeded in fitting out a lathe with a combination of different cutting tools so that a work piece could be finished in one single process. efficiency rose sevenfold.

women account for two-thirds of the work force in the factory. in both revolution and production, they are "holding up half of the sky", a popular saying that pays tribute to the might of women of china.

veteran woman worker li feng-lan, who had had little schooling, studied at the factory-run workers' college for six months to raise her political consciousness and technical and cultural level. with the help of students and teachers from the northwest institute of light industry, she with other workers of the factory recently manufactured a combination machine tool with multi-operation and efficiency went up sixfold.

young woman worker chang hsiao-chuan is keen on technical innovations. thanks to the help of veteran workers, she introduced a dozen technical innovations and won warm praise from her workmates.

the profit the factory delivered to the state last year could be used to put up a new factory of the same size.

in the spirit of self-reliance and hard work, the workers put up on their own new factory buildings with a total floor space of 1,000 square metres and new housing of the same space.

SMALL HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATIONS

North China County Builds Small Hydro-Electric Power Stations Self-Reliantly

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Aug. 17, 1975)

pingshan county in north china's hopei province has built 68 small hydro-electric power stations in the past decade. all the people's communes and production brigades there now have electricity.

lying at the eastern foot of the taihang mountains, the county has many rivers and mountain streams with plentiful water for power generation. but it depended on the state for electricity until the great proletarian cultural revolution, when the people decided to build small power stations self-reliantly to meet the growing needs of local agriculture and industry.

eighty percent of the funds for these projects were accumulated by people's communes and production brigades through the expansion of agricultural and sideline production. one production brigade deep in the mountains has only 67 families. it set up a special team in 1972, which quarried more than 700 cubic metre of stone for building a dam. through a year of hard work, the brigade raised the funds needed and built a small power station all by itself.

in the course of construction, the builders solved many knotty problems through their concerted efforts. one brigade which did not have enough equipment and material used washing basin with water to determine horizontal angles and substituted cement pipes for iron ones.

most of the technicians for building and running the power stations were trained from among educated young peasants.

these small hydro-power stations have facilitated local economic development. the county's average grain yield per hectare in 1974 was 2.25 tons more than that of 1965, the year prior to the cultural revolution. electricity has also enabled the county to set up farm machinery repair plants, grain processing mills and other small factories.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

Peking Produces More Implements for Walking Tractors

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1975)

peking now produces more than 30 kinds of implements for walking tractors. production has increased by 400 per cent in the past four years.

in the first seven months of this year, production of double-shared ploughs, seeders, harvesters and trailers rose by a big margin compared with the same period of last year. in addition, some new products were trial-made.

the expansion of the production of such implements has added to the use of the walking tractor. it is now used for plougning, harrowing, seeding, harvesting, delivering goods, levelling land, ploughing the roots of plants under the soil surface, building ridges, spraying pesticides, pumping water and generating electricity. this helps raise the level of agricultural mechanization, and intensive farming. the peasants say: small as it is, the walking tractor has so many uses. the production brigade can afford it and make implements for it.

agricultural mechanization has made rapid progress on the outskirts of peking since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. on the average, every production team now has a walking tractor. in addition to double-shared, rotary tillers and trailers, the departments concerned have organized trial-production at municipal, district, county, people's commune and production brigade levels of many other implements for walking tractors.

more than 130 factories are in charge of making such implements. most are small commune-run factories or district- and county-run farm machinery repair plants. over 250 factories in the city have organized aid-agriculture teams composed of advanced workers. these teams help communes and production brigades set up farm machinery repair and assembly stations and train technicians. they also lend a hand in improving farm tools. most of the tractor-drawn implements are designed or improved by the teams and peasant technicians.

the departments concerned have selected several communes growing vegetables, rice and other crops with different topography as bases for making experiments. the experience gained in these communes was popularized through the media of on-the-spot meetings, exhibitions, mobile shows and reference material. this gave an impetus to the production of implements for walking tractors.

GOOD HARVESTS

Two Northwest China Provinces Report Good Wheat Harvest

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1975)

kansu and chinghai provinces in northwest china gathered a good wheat harvest this year.

total output of the 1,410,000 hectares of winter and spring wheat in kansu province was 15 percent higher than that of last year. some counties registered as big an increase as 20 to 40 percent.

nineteen counties in the province topped three tons per hectare. one of them, wuwei county, surpassed 3.7 tons, so did many communes and production brigades in other counties, the highest being more than six tons a hectare.

both total output and unit yield increased in chinghai's majar farming areas along the yellow river and its tributary, the huangshui river.

leading cadres of the party committees at various levels in the agricultural areas of the two provinces joined rural cadres and commune members in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat while making investigations, taking part in collective productive labour and directing production.

there was a general improvement in wheat field management in the two provinces. peasants in eastern chinghai completed spring wheat sowing ten days earlier and applied 15 to 20 percent more farmyard manure to the wheat fields this year than in 1974. deep-ploughed acreage and the use of fine strains were expanded.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese PLA Veterans Delegation Arrives in Algiers

(NCNA-English Algiers, Aug. 17, 1975)

a chinese people's liberation army veterans delegation arrived here today to attend celebrations of the 20th anniversary of algeria's national veterans day at the invitation of the national veterans organization of algeria.

the delegation is led by tsao kuang-hua, former procurator of the military procuratorate under the p.l.a. general political department. the other member is lan ting-hui, deputy commander of the p.l.a. railway corps.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by major said medour, national secretary of the national veterans organization and other algerian officials.

hou teh-chang, charge d'affaires ad interim, and yu ke-chung, military attache, of the chinese embassy were also present.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Delegation of Cambodian National United Front
and Royal Government of National Union
Back in Peking from Luta

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1975)

the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia with khieu samphan, deputy prime minister and commander-in-chief of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces, as leader and deputy prime minister ieng sary as deputy leader returned here by special plane from luta at noon today. the delegation was accompanied by wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress, and han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

seeing the distinguished cambodian guests off at the airport were leading members of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army and the luta city revolutionary

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committee tseng shao-shan, huang ou-tung, yin tsan-chen and liu teh-tsai, as well as more than two thousand people of the luta city.

this morning, the distinguished cambodian guests visited the talien steel plant and were warmly welcomed by the workers. the plant, a medium-sized enterprise, chiefly uses the electric furnace process in making steel. deputy prime ministers khieu samphan and ieng sary saw steel tapping operations. they warmly shook hands with the steel makers and encouraged them to fulfil their production target. the steel makers warmly applauded and said that they will make more and better steel in response to the encouragement by the distinguished cambodian guests.

the cambodian guests also visited the talien glass ware factory.

Delegation of National United Front and Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1975)

a grand farewell banquet was given here this evening by the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia with khieu samphan, deputy prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia and commander-in-chief of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces, as its leader and deputy prime minister ieng sary as deputy leader.

attending the banquet were chinese party and government leaders teng hsiao-ping, li hsien-nien, hua kuo-feng and wu teh, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china keng piao, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi and comrades cho lin and lin chia-mei.

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c. and prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame penn nouth were present.

the banquet was held in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people where the national flags of china and cambodia were hung side by side.

deputy prime minister khieu samphan and vice-premier teng hsiao-ping spoke at the banquet in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of china and cambodia.

attending were also members of the standing committee of the national people's congress chang ta-chih, chu hui-fen and peng shao-hui, and leading members of other departments concerned han nien-lung, wang hai-jung, shen chien, hsiao ching-kuang, chen chieh, wang shang-jung, tien wei-hsin, kuo lin-hsiang, wang wan-lin, tsou yen, hao chung-shih, chang pin, huang shu-tse, hsieh li-fu, tung lin, pan fei, wang wen, chia ting and chai tse-min.

also present were cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun, diplomatic officials of the cambodian embassy here, and members of the national united front of cambodia, members of the royal family, and cambodian trainees now in peking.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

the banquet was followed by the showing of a colour documentary film "the heroic people" which reflects the fighting, production work and life of the armymen and civilians in cambodian liberated areas. the film was produced by the central newsreels and documentary film studio of china.

Head of Delegation Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1975)

following is the text of the speech by deputy prime minister khieu samphan, head of the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia, at the farewell banquet given by the delegation:

your excellency teng hsiao-ping, beloved vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council,

samdech penn nouth, beloved chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

your excellency beloved vice-premier li hsien-nien,

your excellency beloved vice-premier hua kuo-feng,

your excellency wu teh, beloved vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress,

your excellencies beloved chinese party and government leaders, excellencies, ladies, gentlemen and friends:

first of all, we wish to express our warmest appreciation to his excellency teng hsiao-ping and the other chinese party and government leaders as well as our chinese friends for the honour they give us by attending tonight's banquet. your presence here is a manifestation of the chinese people's warm feelings of friendship towards the cambodian people, a friendship between revolutionary brothers, comrades-in-arms and kinsmen.

we wish to express our deep thanks to prime minister penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c. and mme. penn nouth, for their presence at this banquet.

we also wish to express our warmest appreciation to their excellencies the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives who are here at this banquet at our invitation.

at this great moment, we wish to express once again our thanks to all the non-aligned countries and the independence and justice-loving countries that have their distinguished representatives here for their support to our people's sacred struggle for national liberation.

your excellencies' presence at this banquet is a manifestation of the solidarity, friendship and kind sympathy which your countries cherish toward the cambodian nation and people that are concentrating all human and material resources in the drive for economic rehabilitation and reconstruction soon after the end of the war. it is a great encouragement to our people. we highly appreciate the presence of your excellencies.

we are very happy that the official goodwill visit of our delegation to the people's republic of china has been crowned with success.

wherever our delegation went, we were accorded the most enthusiastic and cordial welcome and revolutionary friendly reception by their excellencies the leaders of the chinese party and government and by the chinese people whom we regard as comrades-in-arms and brothers. this is a wonderful and vivid demonstration of the great militant unity and revolutionary fraternal friendship existing between cambodia and china and between our two peoples. above all, his excellency the beloved premier chou en-lai, though not in the best of health, spared his precious time to meet with us in a revolutionary atmosphere of utmost cordiality.

our talks with the chinese party and government leaders proceeded in a most congenial atmosphere, and together we reached a consensus of views on further consolidating and developing the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and on the current international situation and questions of common interest. the joint communique clearly sums up the happy outcome of this visit of our delegation.

excellencies, ladies, gentlemen and friends,

our current visit will be an important contribution to strengthening and developing the great militant unity and friendship between the cambodian and chinese peoples and to the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

the valuable and kinsman-like friendship shown to our delegation by the chinese party and government leaders, the people's liberation army and the entire chinese people and their numerous kind actions have made an indelible impression on us. we feel certain that the great militant unity and friendship between us the cambodian and chinese peoples is unbreakable and ever-lasting under whatever circumstances. this friendship will witness a good development with the speedy and convenient communications established between cambodia and china.

the agreement on economic and technical cooperation signed a moment ago is an expression of the mutual assistance and support between brothers and comrades-in-arms based on equality and mutual respect. we are very glad that china renders cambodia unconditional and gratis aid. we express our deep gratitude to the chinese people, the chinese government and the great chinese communist party headed by the outstanding leader chairman mao tsetung.

with these sentiments, i propose a toast

to the militant unity and fraternal revolutionary friendship between cambodia and china and between our two peoples,

to the new and tremendous victories scored by the great chinese people under the leadership of the communist party of china,

to the health and long life of beloved chairman mao tsetung,

to the health of beloved premier chou en-lai,

to the health of beloved samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the n.u.f.c.,

to the health of his excellency teng hsiao-ping, the beloved vice-premier,

to the health of prime minister penn nouth, the beloved chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c., and mme. penn nouth,

to the health of his excellency vice-premier li hsien-nien,

to the health of his excellency vice-premier hua kuo-feng,

to the health of his excellency vice-chairman wu teh of the standing committee of the national people's congress,

to the health of their excellencies the leaders of the chinese party and government,

to the health of their excellencies the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of the excellencies, ladies, gentlemen and friends present here excl.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-p'ing's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1975)

following is the text of the speech by vice-premier teng hsiao-ping at the farewell banquet given by the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia:

respected prime minister samdech penn nouth and mme penn nouth,

your excellency khieu samphan, respected head of the delegation,

your excellency ieng sary, respected deputy head of the delegation,

distinguished guests of the delegation;

friends and comrades;

the official goodwill visit to china by the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia led by head of the delegation khieu samphan and deputy head of the delegation ieng sary is drawing to a successful close. tonight, we are particularly glad to be invited to this grand banquet given by the delegation and to gather joyously again with our cambodian comrades-in-arms. i wish to express our heartfelt thanks on behalf of the chinese government and people for the very warm and friendly remarks his excellency khieu samphan has just made.

the current visit of the delegation is of great significance in the annals of sino-cambodian relations. wherever the delegation went, it was warmly welcomed by the chinese people. you have brought with you the profound revolutionary friendship of the cambodian

people for the chinese people and the happy tidings of the many new victories won by the cambodian people after the nation-wide liberation in consolidating the revolutionary political power, defending and building their country, and in other endeavours. the situation in cambodia is getting better and better. the chinese people are overjoyed at and greatly inspired by all this.

during their visit in china, premier chou en-lai met head of the delegation khieu samphan, deputy head of the delegation ieng sary and other distinguished guests from cambodia. prime minister penn nouth was also present at this cordial and friendly meeting. our two sides held sincere and friendly talks on further strengthening the close co-operation between the two countries and the two peoples and on the current international situation and questions of common interest, and achieved satisfactory results. our two governments have signed the agreement on economic and technical cooperation, and a joint communique of the two countries is soon to be issued. all this once again gives vivid expression to the profound revolutionary friendship between us. this visit of the delegation has surely made a new and important contribution to further strengthening and developing our great friendship and militant unity.

in conclusion, we request you, upon your return, to convey to the fraternal cambodian people the cordial greetings and best wishes of the chinese people. please say to them that the chinese government and people are resolved to continue to support the fraternal cambodian people in the common struggle ahead. let our two peoples unite still more closely, support each other and march together from victory to victory.

now i propose a toast

to continuous new victories of the cambodian people in their struggle to defend and build their country,

to the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and cambodian peoples,

to the complete success of the visit of the delegation,

to the health of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and mme sihanouk,

to the health of prime minister samdech penn nouth and mme penn nouth,

to the health of his excellency khieu samphan, head of the delegation,

to the health of his excellency ieng sary, deputy head of the delegation,

to the health of all the cambodian friends,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all comrades and friends present here excl.

China-Cambodia Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1975)

an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the government of the people's republic of china and the royal government of national union of cambodia was signed in peking today.

the agreement was signed by teng hsiao-ping, chinese vice-premier of the state council, and khieu samphan, leader of the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia, deputy prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c. and commander-in-chief of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces, on behalf of their respective governments.

taking part in the signing ceremony were samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame penn nouth, ieng sary, deputy leader of the delegation of n.u.f.c. and r.g.n.u.c. and deputy prime minister, and sarin chhak, ieng thirith, keat chhon, thiounn prasith and toch kham doeun, members of the delegation, and thiounn mumm, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee.

taking part in the ceremony on the chinese side were chinese leaders li hsien-nien, hua kuo-feng and wu teh, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china keng piao, minister of foreign affairs chiao kuan-hua, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, vice-minister of national defence hsiao ching-kuang, and leading members of departments concerned han nien-lung, shen chien, chen chieh, cho lin and lin chia-mei.

Cambodian Radio Praises Cambodia-China Friendship

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1975)

the voice of the national united front of cambodia broadcast an editorial yesterday warmly hailing the militant unity and revolutionary friendship between the people of cambodia and china.

the editorial says that the cambodian proverb "a real frierd is chosen in adversity" is a truth. when u.s. imperialism and the lon nol clique flagrantly launched the war against the cambodian people and the cambodian revolution on march 18, 1970, the chinese people, the chinese party and the government of the people's republic of china unhesitatingly and immediately sided with the cambodian people. the chinese people understood the feelings of the cambodian people and knew clearly who were the friends of the cambodian people and who were their enemies. thus, they took a clear-cut stand. when samdech norodom sihanouk came to peking on march 19, 1970, the chinese people, the chinese party and the government of the people's republic of china received him as the legal head of state of cambodia. the chinese people shared the feelings of the cambodian people and revolutionaries who were struggling in forests and entire cambodia. despite a long distance between us, our hearts were linked together.

the editorial says that chairman mao tsetung, the respected leader of the chinese people and the most respected and esteemed comrade-in-arms of the cambodian people and cambodian revolutionaries, issued a solemn statement on may 20, 1970, resolutely supporting the cambodian people, the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia, and calling on the people of all countries to unite to defeat the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys.

in the five years and more of resisting the war of aggression launched by the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys, the editorial adds, the chinese people, the chinese party and the government of the people's republic of china have given wholehearted support through every channel to the cambodian people, the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces, the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia.

the editorial goes on to say that the vast expanse of china and its 800 million people have always been the reliable rear of the cambodian people. likewise, the cambodian people have all along stood on the side of the fraternal chinese people, consistently rendering their every possible support to them. all this fully demonstrates the extremely profound fraternity between the cambodian and chinese people who share weal and woe.

the editorial says that the chinese people, the chinese party and the people's republic of china respect and give unconditional support to the revolutionary line and stand of cambodia, especially the line of independence, self-reliance and taking their destiny into their own hands. they highly praise this stand and give sincere and vigorous support to the revolutionary policies of cambodia internationally.

it says that there are many medium-sized and small countries in the world which treasure their own independence. no country or people in the world likes or is willing to be subjected to interference or aggression by others. on the contrary, it always wants to gain independence and be respected. the people's republic of china has friendly intercourse with many medium-sized and small countries and has won the support and admiration of the peace-loving people all over the world. this shows that the chinese people, the chinese party and the government of the people's republic of china are sincere and loyal to them. the cambodian people feel warm, for they have such brothers and comrades-in-arms like the chinese people.

the cambodian people are determined to unite closely with the chinese people and advance in big strides on the road of independence, of opposing aggression and intervention by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and of establishing progress and peace in our two countries and the rest of the world, the editorial says in conclusion.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban National Youth Men's Basketball Team Plays Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1975)

the visiting cuban national youth men's basketball team played a friendly match with the peking men's basketball team at the capital indoor stadium here this evening. the match was welcomed by more than 18,000 spectators.

among the spectators were leading member of the all-

china sports federation li ching-chuan, leading members of departments concerned mou tso-yun and wang fu-yung, leader of the guest team jose flores, cuban ambassador to china ladislao gonzalez carbajal and his wife.

the fast and springy cuban players, whose average age is under 18, used man-to-man defence throughout the match. the peking team also adopted man-to-man play at the beginning but changed to zonal defence ten minutes later. the match was keen and packed with thrills. half-time score stood at 38:37 in favour of the host team. in the second half, the peking team speeded up their attacks and won the closely-fought match 78:70.

CHINA AND EUROPE

Tientsin Acrobatic Troupe Leaves on Tour of European Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1975)

the tientsin acrobatic troupe of china with chang chi-yao as leader and chen yin as deputy leader left here by special plane this evening to visit finland, sweden, norway, denmark, iceland and spain.

it was seen off at the airport by chang wei-min, leading member of the ministry of culture, lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned, as well as a hundred literary and art workers in the chinese capital.

also present were danish ambassador to china j.a.w. paludan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the swedish embassy sven hirdman, charge d'affaires ad interim of the norwegian embassy seeberg, and diplomatic officials of the finnish and spanish embassies.

CHINA AND GABON

Gabon Ambassador Gives Reception in Peking Marking Independence Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1975)

christophe boupana, ambassador of gabon to china, gave a reception here this afternoon on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the independence of gabon.

attending were chou jung-hsin, minister of education; liu hsiang-ping, minister of public health; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; wu hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; li hsueh-shih, leading member of the ministry of light industry, and yang shou-shan, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Performing Arts Troupe Visits Hamheung City, Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 17, 1975)

the chinese performing arts troupe paid a friendly visit and gave performances in hamheung, an industrial city in the northern part of korea from august 12 to 17. it was accompanied by chang chol, korean vice-minister of culture and art.

upon their arrival in hamheung on august 12, the chinese artistes were warmly greeted at the railway station by li gil song, chief secretary of the south hamkyung provincial committee of the workers' party of korea, kim se bong, chairman of the provincial administrative committee, and other local party and government leaders as well as working people and artistes of the city.

in the evening, the provincial administrative committee gave a banquet in honour of the chinese troupe. the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternity and cordial friendship.

the chinese troupe gave six performances in hamheung, which were warmly received by 35,000 spectators. on august 16 the troupe gave a special performance at a square in the ryongsong machine plant for the workers and staff and their families of the city.
after the performance, the chinese artistes, accompanied by leading members of the factory, went round the workshops.
on behalf of the troupe, hao liang, leader of the troupe,

warmly congratulated the workers and staff on their achievements in socialist construction as shown in the fulfilment ahead of schedule of the six-year plan and wished them more and greater successes.

the troupe left hamheung for wonsan this morning to continue its performance tour.

when the troupe left pyongyang for hamheung on august 11, it was seen off at the railway station by li chang son, kim gyong ryon, kang hui won and other korean leading members.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwaiti National Football Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1975)

the kuwaiti national football delegation led by a.a.m.a. rasheed left here by air this morning after a friendly visit to china.

during its sojourn in china, the delegation visited peking and shanghai and had friendly matches with chinese footballers. while in peking, the kuwaiti friends visited factories and the peking physical culture institute and toured places of historical interest and scenic beauty.

CHINA AND MALTA

Maltese Friendly Personage Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1975)

alfred falzon, friendly personage from malta, left peking today to tour harbin and other places, before going home.

the maltese friend arrived here on august 11 as a guest of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and was met and feted by ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the host organization.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Academy of Sciences Leader Meets and Fetes Mexican Delegation on Maize Study

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1975)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy of sciences of china, recently met and feted a seven-member mexican delegation on maize study led by dr. mario castro gil, president of antonio narro autonomous university of agriculture.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned and chinese scientists. mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano was also present.

the delegation arrived in peking on august 14. during their stay in peking, the mexican visitors exchanged experience with chinese research workers in the cultivation of fine maize strains from the angle of genetics. the delegation will pay visits to tientsin, tsinan, tachai, kwangchow and shanghai before going home.

Delegation of Mexican Teachers and Students Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1975)

a delegation of teachers and students of the higher school of economics of the national polytechnical institute of mexico led by director of the school cuantemoc anda gutierrez left peking by air today to visit shanghai before returning home.

the 25 mexican friends arrived in china on august 4 at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. their extensive travel so far had taken them to peking, shenyang, anshan, harbin and taching where they visited factories, people's communes, schools and places of historical interest.

in peking they were met and feted by ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the host association. present on the occasion was arturo gonzalez sanchez, commercial counsellor of the mexican embassy here.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Army Handball Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1975)

the romanian army handball team headed by colonel duta ioan left here by plane this morning for home after a friendly visit to china.

during its stay in china, the team visited peking, shanghai and hangchow and played friendly matches with handball teams of peking, shanghai and the chinese people's liberation army.

Romanian Goodwill Visiting Group Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1975)

ting kuo-yu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all members of the romanian goodwill visiting group led by tulai laurian, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and first secretary of salaj county party committee. the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

present on the occasion were cheng chih-ping, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, and ion dorobantu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy here.

on its arrival in peking yesterday evening, the romanian goodwill visiting group was greeted at the airport by cheng chih-ping and charge d'affaires ion dorobantu.

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CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Ambassador to Somalia Gives Reception for Chinese Medical Teams

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Aug. 16, 1975)

chinese ambassador to somalia chang shih-chieh gave a reception here this evening to bid farewell to the chinese medical team which is leaving for home upon completing its mission in this country, and to welcome a newly arrived team.

present at the reception were khalif mounana sufi, acting director-general of the ministry of health of somalia; faduma issak bihi, director of the department of asian and socialist countries, and mohamed osman, director of the protocol department, of the ministry of foreign affairs; high-ranking officials and personages from health circles.

also present on the occasion were diplomatic envoys of various countries to somalia.

guests and hosts had friendly conversations. they expressed the hope that the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples will further develop.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Army Commander Visits Liaoning Province, Northeast China

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Aug. 18, 1975)

the sri lanka army commander lt. gen. don sepala attygalla and his wife wound up their visit to liaoning province, northeast china and left shenyang for peking by special plane this morning in the company of ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

lt. gen. attygalla and his wife arrived in liaoning province from shanghai by special plane on august 14. while in liaoning, the distinguished sri lanka guests visited the two cities of luta and shenyang. in luta city they called at industrial and port installations and in shenyang they saw the powder metallurgical plant, a p.l.a. farm, the "august first" people's commune and a military exhibition by local militia.

during their stay in shenyang, the distinguished sri lanka guests were entertained at a banquet given by li teh-sheng, commander of the p.l.a. shenyang units.

Sri Lanka Army Commander and His Wife Give Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1975)

sri lanka army commander lieutenant-general don sepala attygalla and his wife gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

among those present were ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, leading members of the naval and air forces, the peking units and the peking garrison of the p.l.a. and other departments concerned including wang hsin, cheng chun, ma wei-hua, pan yung-ti, chu kai-yin, chang han-chih, shih hsia, yang hu-chen and wan ling.

also present were sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and his wife and diplomatic officials of the embassy.

in his toast, lieutenant-general attygalla said that they had received warm hospitality in all the places throughout china which they had the privilege and the good fortune to visit. he said he fully appreciated the feelings of friendship which the chinese people and the p.l.a. commanders and fighters have towards the people and armed forces of sri lanka. he expressed the conviction that his visit to china would further strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries and their armies. "it is my earnest hope that the immense goodwill generated on this visit will be a permanent feature of our future relations," the general stated.

deputy chief of general staff ho cheng-wen said in his toast that, during their visit in china, lieutenant-general and mrs. attygalla received a warm welcome from p.l.a. commanders and fighters and the masses of people. this fully reflected the friendly sentiments of the chinese people and army for the people and armed forces of sri lanka.

"your visit has been a positive contribution to the furtherance of the friendship between the peoples and armies of our two countries," he added. he requested the distinguished guests, upon their return, to convey the friendship and cordial regards of the chinese people and army to the people and armed forces of sri lanka.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thai Trade Mission Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1975)

a trade mission of thailand led by minister of commerce thongyod chittiwira arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china.

the thai guests were greeted at the airport by li chiang and chen chieh, minister and vice-minister of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, and others.

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Gives Banquet for Thai Trade Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1975)

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang gave a banquet this evening in honour of the trade mission of thailand led by minister of commerce thongyod chittiwira.

present at the banquet was wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

addressing the banquet overflowing with expressions of friendship, minister li chiang and minister thongyod chittiwira noted that the visit of the trade mission of thailand, the first thai official delegation to china since the establishment of diplomatic relations, will help strengthen the friendship between the two peoples and promote the development of trade between the two countries.

this morning, talks were held between minister li chiang and minister thongyod chittiwira.

CHINA AND UN

UN Trade and Development Board Ends Session

(NCNA-English Geneva, Aug. 16, 1975)

the trade and development board of the united nations wound up its 15th session here today.

the session, which opened on august 5, mainly discussed subjects for a provisional agenda of the 4th united nations conference on trade and development to be held in nairobi in may next year.

in their speeches, the representatives of the third world countries stressed that the 4th trade and development conference should adopt effective measures to implement the declaration on the establishment of a new international economic order and the programme of action adopted at the 6th special session of the u.n. general assembly, so as to consolidate and carry forward the achievements of that special session. this will contribute positively to the transformation of the old international economic relations and the establishment of a new international economic order, they maintained.

the two superpowers, however, tried hard to uphold the old international economic order and safeguard their monopoly position in international trade. one superpower openly spoke against the need to work out any programme of action or any specific measures. the other, which styles itself the "natural ally" of the third world, tried in every way to insert into the provisional agenda the subject of "trade between countries with different economic and social systems", under such a title, it attempted to peddle its self-serving theories of "economic integration" and "international division of labour", for the purpose of pushing its policy of expansion, domination and plunder abroad. however, the subject was ignored in the working document concerning the provisional agenda worked out by the 77-nation group, this threw the soviet representative into a true berserker rage. he poured out threats that if the subject was not included in the agenda, the soviet union would boycott the discussion of all resolutions and would reconsider its basic stand towards the trade and development conference. this hegemonic performance of the soviet representative aroused widespread indignation among the representatives of the third world countries.

the chinese representative pointed out in his speech that the 4th conference on trade and development should proceed from the basis of the 6th special session of the general assembly. the goal of the conference should be, conforming to the wishes of the third world countries, the small and medium-sized countries and all people of the world, to oppose the practices of imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism -- their monopoly, control, plunder, exploitation and attempts at shifting their economic crises onto others -- to safeguard state sovereignty and promote

the development of national economy by self-reliant efforts and with each nation as its own master and the establishment of a new, just and reasonable international economic order which is fair and reasonable.

the chinese representative went on to refute the pretences used by the two superpowers to uphold the old international economic order. one superpower, he said, extols the old international economic order, alleging that it has served the world well. "in fact, what is called 'serve well' only means serving the superpowers well and making the rich countries richer and the poor countries poorer". the other superpower, he added, "went so far as to vilify the just proposition of the third world countries to establish a new international economic order as 'regionalism', 'economism', 'reflecting group interests', and so on."

in international trade and other economic fields, the chinese representative pointed out, one superpower openly opposed the formulation of an international integrated programme for commodities and the indexation of prices, while the other superpower expressed doubts and made reservations over all this at relevant conferences of the united nations. the latter also openly tried to coerce the third world countries into granting it trade terms not inferior to those granted normally to the countries with a developed market economy. "this, in the final analysis, is a new variant of the 'open door and equal opportunity' theory once trumpeted by the old-line imperialists," he said.

the chinese representative added that the same superpower also preached "integration", "unified economy" and "joint venture", this is aimed at stepping up its economic penetration and expansion into other countries and imposing its social-imperialist order on areas outside its "community".

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

People's Bank Delegation of China Leaves Lusaka for Home

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Aug. 16, 1975)

the delegation of the people's bank of china led by its president chen hsi-yu left here for home this afternoon after a friendly visit to zambia.

it was seen off at the airport by k.h. nkwabilo, deputy governor, and bvulani, general manager, of the bank of zambia.

tang yung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

president kenneth d. kaunda and prime minister elijah k.k. mudenda separately received and had friendly conversations with the delegation.

minister of planning and finance a. chikwanda gave a reception in honour of the chinese delegation on august 13.

the chinese charge d'affaires a.i. gave a dinner on the visit of the delegation on august 15.

TERRITORIAL WATER

Iceland To Extend Fishing Zone Against Soviet Opposition

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(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1975)

iceland insists on extending its fishing zone from 50 to 200 nautical miles to safeguard its fishery resources. the position was reiterated by the icelandic government on august 14 in response to an arbitrary soviet note opposing the extension, according to a reykjavik report.

fishery is the mainstay of iceland's national economy, with fish products taking up over 90 per cent of the total value of the nation's exports. in the past few years, the fishing fleets of the soviet union and some other countries have conducted unscrupulous fishing in waters off the icelandic coasts, taking a half off its total catch. as a result, certain kinds of fish are on the verge of extinction and the livelihood of the icelandic people is seriously affected. to protect its fishery resources, the icelandic government announced recently that iceland would extend its fishing zone from 50 to 200 nautical miles as from october 15.

the just action of iceland irritated soviet social-imperialism. on august 13, the soviet ambassador to iceland lodged a "formal protest note" of the soviet government against iceland's extension of fishing zone, expressing "concern" about the soviet union's fishing interests in the waters off iceland.

the icelandic paper "morgunbladid" reported that at a meeting on august 14, the cabinet of iceland unanimously decided that "the russians' protest will be replied with reiteration of iceland's decision to extend its fishing zone and the reason for the extension". after the meeting, icelandic foreign minister einar agustsson told the paper that opposition to fishery nations' extension of their fishing zones was the stand taken all along by the russians on the sea law conference, and to iceland, "this is not at all unexpected". in another statement, agustsson said that the icelandic government's answer to the soviet note was that when the fish in iceland's fishing zone is to be fished out, iceland cannot let the question remain unsettled.

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"HONEST OFFICIALS"

Another Criticism of the Theory of "Honest Officials"

by

Hsiao Pin (肖 斌) and Chin Li (金 力)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 15, 1975)

For the purpose of opposing the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company--ringleaders of the opportunist line within the Party--held high the tattered banner of Confucius' "benevolence" and vociferously publicized and extolled the theory of the dying out of class struggle. The so-called theory of "honest officials" is an anti-Marxist-Leninist and reactionary theory supported and advocated by them in accordance with such need. This reactionary theory has been thoroughly criticized by the great proletarian cultural revolution. At present, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as the weapon, the unfolding of another criticism of the theory of "honest officials" in conjunction with the study of the historical experience of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and of class struggle as a whole can enable us to further understand the reactionary essence of the theory of "honest officials." It is of help to deepening our understanding of Chairman Mao's instruction on the study of theory to combat and guard against revisionism, and is also of help to deepening our understanding of the importance and necessity in exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

In the course of discussing the question of the state, Lenin had pointed out that this was "a question made most chaotic by the bourgeois scholars, writers and philosophers." The most fundamental point of the theory of "honest officials" concocted and publicized by the landlords, bourgeoisie and revisionsts lies in its attempt to describe the state--the

apparatus for one class to oppress another class--as the "state of the whole people" that stands above classes and uphold the interests of the ruling classes as well as those of the ruled classes. Hence, "the theory of the state is made use of to defend social privileges, the existence of exploitation and the existence of capitalism."

"Honest officials practice benevolent government." This is the most important salient feature used by the supporters of the theory of "honest officials" to embellish and mold the image of "honest officials" with "benevolence," the core of the reactionary thought of Confucius. They say that the "honest officials" "cherish the people and keep the people in mind all the time," practice "the policy of making concessions," "represent the interests and demands of the people," are "just and fair in the application of law," and "are the saviors to people repressed, bullied and wronged in those days."

This is outright deception. The feudal policies, laws, courts and officials exercising authority are all the embodiment of the will of the feudal landlord class. In class society as a whole, there are neither states that "practice benevolent government" nor officials that "practice benevolent government." If it is necessary to talk about "benevolence and love," then "in class society there is also only class love." The officials of the landlord class will never abandon exploitation and oppression just because they "love the peasants." Those so-called "honest officials" that have been advertised by the landlord class as models for the official circles and have been admired and appreciated without interruption for hundreds and thousands of years are nothing more than the loyal defenders of the fundamental and long-term class interests of the feudal rulers who vainly attempt to set up "the initial achievements of an empire for countless generations." Because of this, they are also bound to be firmly opposed by the revolutionary people in their revolutionary struggle. History has long ago proved that many so-called famous "honest officials" are swindlers responsible for the disintegration of the peasant uprisings as well as hangmen responsible for the suppression of the peasant uprisings.

In history, there are records of individual peasants "winning" their lawsuits in the presence of "honest officials." Granted that they are true, they are also nothing more than individual phenomena brought about by a change in the strategy and tactics of the landlord class on the question of ruling and suppressing the peasants. They cannot change in the least the class essence of the feudal state and the feudal court. The use of certain differences in strategy and methods to rule and suppress the peasants, as adopted between the "honest officials" and corrupt officials, to exaggerate and play up to the utmost the contradiction between those defending the peasants and those oppressing the peasants is a bare theory of class reconciliation. The supporters of the theory of "honest officials" describe the "honest officials" as the protectors of the peasants. As they see it, it is not the class struggle waged by the peasants against the landlords but the struggle waged by the "honest officials" against the corrupt officials that pushes history forward. There is no need for the masses of the people to liberate themselves, and provided they are sheltered by a certain "honest official," they can change their status as the oppressed and the exploited.

The supporters of the theory of "honest officials have thus publicized to the oppressed people the theory of class capitulation that calls for neither revolution nor struggle.

The supporters of the theory of "honest officials" actually publicize the reactionary doctrines of Confucius and Mencius through publicizing that "the honest officials practice benevolent government." Their preachings, such as the "honest officials" "cherish the people as their sons" and "the people are the foundation of the state," are closely and inseparably linked together with the creed of Confucius, Mencius and their ilk--"If there were not men of a superior grade, there would be none to rule the countrymen, and if there were not the countrymen, there would be none to support the men of the superior grade." The guiding thought of many "honest officials" in the exercise of government is based on Confucius' teaching that "if the people be led by laws and uniformity sought to be given them by punishments, they will try to avoid the punishment, but have no sense of shame; if they be led by virtue, and uniformity sought to be given them by the rules of propriety, they will have the sense of shame and moreover will become good." All of them advocate without exception the implementation of the counter-revolutionary double-faced policy of "using a proper mixture of severity and gentleness" and "using both the carrot and the stick," and the adoption of Confucius' art of government to hoodwink the people, to prevent "fondness of offending against the superiors and stirring up confusion," and to uphold "a lengthy peaceful reign" for the feudal dynasty. The reactionary feudal landlord class in history precisely publicized the practice of "rule of virtue" by "honest officials" for the purpose of fooling and benumbing the people, indiscriminately embellishing the doctrines of the Confucian school and of Confucius and Mencius, and consolidating their reactionary rule. It was for the purpose of attaining this reactionary aim that Confucius, Mencius and their ilk gave the image of "honest officials" to some officials who ruled and suppressed the laboring people on behalf of the interests of the feudal landlord class.

Under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the representative figures of the landlord and bourgeois classes like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao wildly embellished Confucius' "benevolence" and publicized and extolled the theory of "honest officials" in order to create public opinion for them to emulate the principle of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and to push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for restoration, regression and national betrayal. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique attacked the exercise of dictatorship by our Party over the class enemy as "non-benevolent," and wildly barked that it was necessary to "liberate politically without exception" the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionary, bad people and rightists. They likewise used the reactionary "benevolent government" to attack the dictatorship of the proletariat. It can be seen from this that the theory of "honest officials" is also an important ideological weapon used by the ringleaders of the revisionist line to oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat, change the basic line of the Party and restore capitalism.

There is a difference in principle between the affirmation of the Legalist figures in history by the proletariat and the theory of "honest officials." We have never held that the Legalists are the representatives of the "interests of the whole people," and we only look upon them as the representatives of the interests of their own class and group. By standing for reform and opposing conservatism, by standing for progress and opposing regression, by standing for unification and opposing secession, and by standing for patriotism and opposing national betrayal, their progressive activities are in conformity with the trend of historical development and to some extent of help to the development of productive forces in society. Their opposition to the Confucianist line and criticism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius are also closely linked with the anti-Confucius struggle of the laboring people in past ages. Chairman Mao says that our "assigning a given scientific standing to history is for respecting the development of historical dialectics but not for eulogizing the past and denouncing the present, or for praising any feudal poison." Firmly standing for making the necessary affirmation of the Legalist figures with the Marxist viewpoint means adhering to historical materialism and respecting historical dialectics. Contrary to this, the preaching that "the honest officials cherish the people" publicized by the theory of "honest officials" seeks to distort historical truth, cover up the basic contradiction of the feudal society, eulogize the past and find fault with the present, praise the feudal poison, and use the antagonism between the "honest" and the "corrupt" within the ruling clique to cover up class antagonisms in the whole society, and the "theory of human nature" of the landlord and bourgeois classes to resist the class theory of the proletariat.

What the supporters of the theory of "honest officials" call the "just and fair application of law" by "honest officials" "to strike blows at the eminent in power" is also fundamentally different from the "rule of law" that is "not twisted for the eminent" by the Legalist figures affirmed by us. The "rule of law" of the Legalist school was born in the struggle against the "rule of propriety" of the Confucian school. The saying that "law is not twisted for the eminent" was for negating Confucius' teaching that "propriety is not extended to the common people and penalty is not meant for the high-ranking officials." It was the weapon of the newly emerging landlord class for waging struggle against the slave-owning aristocracy on the decline at the time of seizing and consolidating political power.

At the time the feudal society was in the ascent, the Legalists had fully revealed the spirit of not standing in awe of the eminent in power and daring to wage struggle. Shang Yang had severely punished Prince Ch'ien and Kung-sun Chia who opposed political reforms, and suppressed the restoration activities of the slave-owning aristocracy. Chang T'ang who was well known for his "severe punishments under strict laws" assisted Emperor Wu of Han to strike merciless blows at Prince Liu An of Huainan and other local secessionist forces and reinforce the centralization of feudal authority. By the middle and latter parts of the feudal society, although the Legalists had already lost their earlier aggressiveness, yet for the purpose of carrying out political reforms, they still adopted some measures for striking blows at the eminent in power and suppressing the powerful and influential people.

This showed that the activities carried out by the Legalists to strike blows at the powerful and influential on the basis of the principle that "law is not twisted for the eminent" were entirely for pushing and serving their reformist political line. This principle revealed the struggle waged by the progressive forces against the reactionary forces in different periods. It was mainly used as a means to solve the contradiction and struggle between the landlord class and the slave-owner class, or between the reformist faction and the conservative faction within the landlord class, but was not the criterion for adjusting this most fundamental relationship of antagonistic classes between the exploiting and the exploited classes. To be sure, while advocating that "law is not twisted for the eminent," the Legalists at the same time also "applied punishments to the common people" and called for the suppression of the resistance and struggle of the broad masses of laboring people. This was determined by their own class essence.

We must thoroughly criticize the theory of "honest officials," but we must also distinguish between some historical figures described as "honest officials" by the supporters of the theory of "honest officials." This is because the theory of "honest officials" is for embellishing and molding the image of "honest officials" according to the ideological outlook of the Confucian school so as to turn the "honest officials" into tools for propagating the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and for publicizing class reconciliation and the trend of thought to honor Confucianism and oppose Legalism for the landlord and bourgeois classes, but the activities of some historical figures labeled as "honest officials" could have played some progressive role. Have not the supporters of the theory of "honest officials" also pulled some Legalist figures into the rank of "honest officials"?

Chairman Mao says that certain communists who have reputedly grasped Marxism "have learned the history of social development--historical materialism--but when they come across specific historical events, specific historical figures (like Wu Hsün) and specific ideas contrary to history (as in the film "The Life of Wu Hsün" and the writings about Wu Hsün), they lost their critical faculties, and some have even capitulated to these reactionary ideas." Chairman Mao's instruction has clearly pointed out the orientation for the study of history and has also swept away the thick fog of doubt spreading over the question of "honest officials." Read today, we still find it most intimate. We should firmly bear in mind this instruction, and at the time of studying and summing up the historical experience of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and of class struggle as a whole, we should continue to criticize the theory of "honest officials," criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius for restoration, regression and national betrayal, criticize Lin Piao's revisionist line, penetratingly launch revolution in the ideological sphere, use Marxism to occupy all cultural battlefronts and exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

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COUNTY-RUN COLLEGES

County-Run Colleges Have Brought New Changes to the Countryside

by

the CCP Committee of Yingch'eng County in Hupeh Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 21, 1975)

The Yingch'ing County Communist Labor College was founded in December 1970 in response to the need of the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Yingch'eng county lies half in the hills and half on the plain. There are 470 thousand people and 620 thousand mow of cultivated land in the entire county. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the mass movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture was launched in depth and all kinds of socialist construction were vigorously developed in the countryside. Formerly the eight districts, two towns and 48 communes of the county had all set up agro-technical stations, agricultural machine stations and veterinary stations, and the 333 brigades had universally set up agricultural science centers. Later, however, due to weakness in technical force, the running of a number of agricultural science centers and agricultural machine stations had to be suspended. Among the technicians, there were some with serious capitalist ideas. Drawing on their so-called technical skills, they availed themselves of the opportunity to raise their "social position," and the broad masses nursed complaints against them. Therefore, we decided to train ourselves a contingent of red and vocationally proficient technicians from among the poor and lower-middle peasants. The Yingch'eng County Communist Labor College was thus set up.

Based on the experience of the Kiangsi Communist Labor College in the course of running the school, we adhered to the four principles of running schools by persisting in putting proletarian politics in command, persisting in putting teaching in the service of learning from Tachai in agriculture, persisting in "from the commune back to commune" and persisting in self-reliance and hard struggle. We also set up separately at Tuankang, Huangmiao, Ts'aoshan and other rural areas specialties in agriculture, aquatic products and forestry according to their characteristics so as to have the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students steeled in a tougher environment.

In the matter of teaching, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, we all along put the transformation of the thinking of the students above all else. Through the study of theory, revolutionary mass criticism, class education and the like, we have threaded ideological and political work through all specialties and teaching links.

At the end of 1971, the first group of 127 students of the "Communist College," laden with revolutionary enthusiasm, returned to the communes and

production teams. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants joyously said, "Like the birds in the woods and the fish in the water, the college students have returned to the production teams."

Over the course of five years, the "Communist College" had trained more than 1,800 students for the whole county. On the average, there are about six to seven from each production team. Coming from the countryside and going back to the countryside after their graduation, they have played a great role in the three great revolutionary movements.

After the return of the graduates of the "Communist College" to the countryside, they have strengthened the ranks of theorists in the countryside. According to statistics, more than 1,100 students graduated from successive terms of the "Communist College" have formed the backbone force of the contingent of theorists in the countryside. Some of them have become teachers in political evening schools, some are theory guides in production teams and some are also part-time teachers of politics in middle schools.

After her return to the production team, Lü Hsiang-chen, a student of the specialty in electro-mechanical appliances, took part in production together with the commune members and operated and checked the electro-mechanical appliances in day time. In the evening, she went to the political evening school to guide the commune members in the study of theory. In the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, she and several youths in the production team had formed a theory study group, studied more than ten Legalist works, and collected and criticized more than a hundred reactionary proverbs. Tung Yü-chen, a student of the specialty in agriculture, had organized several girls to experiment with cotton growing and study theory after she returned to the production team. In the past few months, she repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and the Marxist-Leninist expositions on the dictatorship of the proletariat. She had made notes of over ten thousand words on her study and constantly made propaganda among the masses.

They worked with one mind for the collective and set tne pattern in restricting bourgeois rights. After Wu Wang-kou, a student of the specialty in electro-mechanical appliances of the 1973 class, returned to the Szulung commune, he noticed that the commune had to get hold of someone from another place to lay high-tension wires and install electric lights. This man was vain of his technical knowledge. He had to be well fed every day and was paid very high wages. Young Wu recommended the dismissal of that man, and he shouldered of his own accord the task of laying wires and installing electric lights and did an excellent job. Afterward, he installed a switchboard transformer and actively helped the commune to build a processing factory.

During her home leave, Ai Chen-o, a student of the specialty in finance and accounting, insisted on participation in collective productive labor, and also helped the accountants of the brigades and production teams in auditing and bookkeeping, and to raise their ideological understanding and capacity for work. In view of her strenuous performance for the collective,

the cadres of the production teams wanted to credit her with extra workpoints. She said, "The techniques I have acquired are the gifts of the Party and the poor and lower-middle peasants. I do not want any extra workpoints." The poor and lower-middle peasants were glad to hear this and they said, "These college students covet neither fame nor gain. They really have set a good example."

They helped the countryside to consolidate and develop socialist new things. In the past, the rural cooperative medical service of our county had been upgraded and downgraded a number of times and we experienced difficulty in consolidating it. In the past few years, the "Communist College" had trained 128 barefoot doctors that played a great role in consolidating cooperative medical service. Wang Hsiang-k'uei, a graduate of the 1972 class, united herself with an old practitioner of Chinese traditional medicine after her return to the countryside, and waged struggles against the witch doctor. They used silver needles and medicinal herbs to give active treatment to the sick poor and lower-middle peasants. They also dug up and planted Chinese medicinal herbs themselves and quickly turned this cooperative medical service center into an advanced unit.

They contributed their strength toward raising the standards of scientific experiments in the countryside and accelerating the pace of agricultural mechanization. Wu Ming-hai, a student of the specialty in agriculture, returned to the commune to serve as a technician. For the sake of preventing and treating cotton diseases and insect pests, he made his way to all the 87 production teams of the commune and helped each production team to train a group of technicians for the prevetion and control of plant diseases and insect pests. He also had actively popularized the techniques for the manufacture and application of the "5406" bacteria fertilizer. Last year, the commune successfully trial-produced more than 300,000 catties of bacteria fertilizer, thus promoting the agricultural production. After his return to the commune, Cheng Yün-hung, a student of the specialty in electro-mechanical appliances, noticed that there were problems with the drainage and irrigation system of the team. He went to discuss things with the original designer and designed the system anew. They also surmounted problems in the installation of drainage and irrigation equipment and brought the potentialities of the machines into full play.

Among the "Communist College" students, many are educated youths from the cities that have settled down in the countryside. Through study and steeling in the "Communist College," their will to strike root in the countryside to make revolution has been strengthened, and their ability to serve agricultural construction has also been greatly raised.

As a result of the running of the "Communist College" the revolution in education in the middle schools of the whole county has also been pushed forward. In 1970 when we set up the "Communist College," we had already perceived that to rely on the "Communist College" alone for training a contingent of technicians was not enough. Therefore, we proposed that the ordinary middle schools with the necessary conditions should also experiment with the running of some vocational class or specialized courses,

and be permitted to send people to the "Communist College" to study how to set up these courses. In 1971, the culture and education section of the county had experimented with the running of the vocational courses in agricultural machines and agricultural techniques at the Huangt'an Senior Middle School. This school had also run certain specialized courses in other classes. Spurred by the "Communist College" and the Huangt'an Senior Middle School, the 62 middle schools in the whole county had all set up vocational courses in 1974. According to statistics, these vocational courses have already supplied the whole county with more than 1,100 technicians of various types.

* * *

TRANSFER OF ARMY CADRES TO LOWER LEVELS

An Important Measure for Combating and Guarding Against Revisionism

- an investigation of the cadres under the Peking Garrison Command who have gone down to the company level to serve as soldiers or assumed duties for others

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 19, 1975)

Since the unfolding of the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leading cadres at and above the battalion level and office cadres of the PLA Peking Garrison Command have become more conscious in implementing the system of going down to the company level to serve as soldiers. They take going down by turns to the company level to serve as soldiers or assumed duties for others as an important measure for combating and guarding against revisionism.

In the course of study, they take the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat as a weapon and penetratingly criticize the crimes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique in vigorously widening the differences between grades and disrupting the relations between officers and men. All are of the opinion that the system of going down to the company level to serve as soldiers is of help toward abolishing the concept of bourgeois rights and resisting corruption by bourgeois ideas and toward the development of the glorious tradition of unity of officers and men and unity of those at the higher and lower levels. This system should be seriously carried out and indefinitely adhered to. The Party committees at various levels have effectively strengthened leadership over this work and made unified arrangements for the cadres to go down by turns to the company level in separate groups over different periods. At present, two groups have already gone down by turns, and the third group has also gone down to the company level. Practice shows that this approach is good for giving impetus to the building of army units through revolutionization.

Abolish the Concept of Grades and Serve Properly As An Ordinary Soldier

Through the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the cadres who went to serve as soldiers or assumed duties for others at the company level this year consciously abolished the bourgeois grade concept and served properly as ordinary soldiers. They took the lead in observing the various systems of the company unit, cheerfully obeyed the leadership of the squad and platoon leaders and persisted in sharing meals, living quarters, study, drilling, labor and recreation with the fighters. No matter whether training, construction work, standing sentry, keeping watch, feeding pigs, helping with cooking, sweeping the floor, or cleaning up the place was involved, they overlooked no detail and worked diligently in a down-to-earth manner. They paid attention to discarding their haughty airs and guarded against bearing themselves as leaders. Many comrades aptly said: Only by consciously eliminating the influence of the concept of bourgeois rights can we properly learn a lesson through going down to the company level to serve as soldiers.

Liu Kuang-lu, head of the rear service department of a certain regiment, went to the 4th company to serve as a cook. At first, the fighters called him "department head" and took good care of him in every respect. This situation aroused his deep thought. He reviewed Chairman Mao's teaching, "All our cadres, whatever their rank, are servants of the people," and felt that he himself had not completely discarded his haughty airs. Therefore, he made it clear to everyone: "Now, I'm an ordinary soldier." Putting on an apron and rolling up his sleeves, he joined the fighters in watching the fire, cooking rice and washing pots and pans and dishes. On his own initiative, he kept the mess hall hygienic, and personally brought cooked rice for the fighters' dependents who came to the company unit to visit their relatives. He also used his rest hours to repair electric grinders, drawers and tables. The fighters gradually worked side by side with him and praised him saying, "Old Liu is the very picture of a soldier!" Many leading cadres said with deep feeling: In the past, we went down to the company level bearing ourselves as leaders, and behaved like oil floating on the surface of water. This time, we have gone down as oridnary soldiers to share what the fighters have in mind and to work and perspire together with them. It is really a case of "fish and water relations."

Draw Political Nourishment and Bring Out the Revolutionary Spirit

Rubbing shoulders with the fighters day and night and fighting shoulder to shoulder with them, the cadres who went to the company level to serve as soldiers or assume duties for others saw with their own eyes such moving scenes as how the broad masses of fighters seriously studied revolutionary theory and strove to raise their military techniques for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. They felt greatly inspired and enlightened. Many leading cadres down at the company level said: "The seething life of the company unit has dispelled the apathetic airs and the sweat of labor has washed away the bureaucratic airs. The lively and vigorous revolutionary fighters have called forth our revolutionary vitality and vigor."

The cadres down at the company level took the company unit as a good classroom to learn from fighters, and paid attention to drawing rich political nourishment from the masses. Chao Chan-kuo, deputy commander of a certain regiment who had gloriously rendered great meritorious services in the Resist-US, Aid-Korea War, was put in charge of farm work. When he came to the company unit to fill the post of another, he was deeply impressed by the reovlutionary enthusiasm of those fighters who worked selflessly by keeping their foothold on the farm and the great goal of communism in their minds. Through making comparisons, he realized that although at ordinary times he also participated in some labor, his enthusiasm for work was not as great as that of the fighters. He humbly learned to acquire the revolutionary spirit from the fighters and persisted in participating in labor together with them. On fine days, he was covered with sweat and on rainy days, he got splattered with mud all over his body. He was in the van of all kinds of farm work ranging from rice transplanting to the excavation of fish ponds. Some cadres who had come under the influence of the idea of bourgeois rights in the past were at times fond of comparing their

qualifications, functions and treatment with others. The more comparisons they made, the higher their bureaucratic airs and the lower their revolutionary drive became. Now they lived together with the fighters. By comparing their thinking, study and drive with the others, their bourgeois idea of fame and gain was overcome and the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle had been called into play.

The leading cadres who went to the company level to serve as soldiers or assume duties for others had to learn from the masses and to perform the tasks of imparting experience and helping and leading others. In the process of imparting experience and helping and leading others, they reviewed our army's fine tradition and were thus also tempered and educated.

During the time political commissar Ch'en Hsien-ta of a certain PLA unit went down to the company level to fill the post of another armyman, he recounted to the fighters the exemplary role played by Communist Party members during those war years, and also used his own action to lead forward the broad masses of Party members. In the study of theory, he took the lead in discussing his own insights to give the fighters guidance. When going through training, he set an example to the fighters by practice. When rice was transplanted, he ignored the pain in his own legs and was the first to jump into the paddy field. At evening get-togethers, he personally presented programs.

Some leading cadres told the fighters the moving deeds of those war years. No matter how hard pressed they were in marching and fighting and how heavy the task of suppressing the bandits was, all fighters still squatted in the trenches to seriously study revolutionary theory under the light of burning cones. Some leading cadres acquainted the fighters with the scene of the unity of officers and men and of the army and the people to share weal and woe and fight in unity during those war years. The cadres and fighters of the company unit said: "Old commanders have come down to the company to recount traditions, impart experience, help us ideologically and guide us in style of work. They have set a good example for us in continuing the revolution." The leading cadres also felt brimming over with revolutionary vitality and vigor. They are determined to make revolution with vim and vigor and not to live off past glory but to render new meritorious service.

Improve the Style of Leadership To Expedite the Revolutionization of Organs

By staying at the company unit to look at the organ and standing at the grassroots level to look at the leadership, the cadres who have gone down to the company level to serve as soldiers or assume duties for others can discover with ease the shortcomings in the style of leadership and the problems in the work of an organ. This helps toward purging the idealist spirit and overcoming the bureaucratic style.

During his stay at a company unit to fill the post of another, a unit commander of a certain PLA unit paid attention to conducting investigations and studies. From the phenomenon that company cadres were busy with

attending meetings at a higher level and preparing reports, he saw routinism and other problems in leading organs. He recommended in good time that the Party committees at various levels of this unit should practice centralized and unified leadership, persist in calling fewer meetings and shorter meetings, and arrange work scientifically. This assured company cadres of time for study and insured that they could concentrate their energies on tackling major issues. Some cadres who went down to the company level to serve as soldiers or assume duties for others also changed their previous method of simply seeking data from the grassroots level. They personally gave a hand in helping the company units sum up experiences and write investigation reports. In this way, they not only got hold of first-hand information but also expedited the building of company units.

After going to company units to serve as soldiers or assume duties for others, many cadres brought back to their organs the good experience, good ideas, and good style they had acquired in the company units, thus expediting building through revolutionization.

After his return to office, political commissar Miao Fu-hsiang of a certain regiment did not let the general service workers serve him but swept the floor and emptied spittoons himself. He also constantly went to company units to tour the dormitories and guard posts. In the one month and more after his return to office, he spent two-thirds of his time on conducting investigations and studies in company units to implement face-to-face leadership.

Many organs have changed the old style of habitually summoning company cadres to the office to make reports and have constantly gone into the midst of fighters to ascertain conditions and sum up experiences. Those meetings that could be called at the lower level are not held at a higher level, and those meetings that could be merged are not held separately. Over the past few months, there has been a strong atmosphere for the leading cadres at various levels of the Garrison Command to consciously abolish the idea of bourgeois rights compared with the past.

- By Our Own Correspondent

* * *

MEDICAL SERVICE

Chinese Doctors on Traditional Medicine

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1975)

"both in learning and in developing traditional chinese medicine and pharmacology, best results can be achieved only when doctors of the traditional chinese and western medical schools cooperate closely and work in line with chairman mao's principles of 'making the past serve the present and foreign things serve china' and 'weeding through the old to bring forth the new,'" said the noted chinese doctor chao ping-nan and his cooperator chang chih-li in a recent interview with hsinhua.

"in this cooperation, they must all contribute their best and overcome their weak points by learning from each other's strong points," the two doctors added. "and the key to success lies in doctors of western medicine learning from those of traditional medicine."

chao ping-nan, now in his seventies, is a veteran dermatologist of the traditional school with more than 50 years of clinical experience while chang chih-li is a college graduate in western medicine who began studying chinese medicine in 1959 under chao ping-nan's guidance. one of the results of their cooperation is the book "notes on chao ping-nan's clinical experience".

chinese medicine and pharmacology are the summation of several thousand years of experience of the chinese labouring people in the struggle against diseases. they contain a wealth of practical and theoretical knowledge. but, owing to conditions prevailing in the long pre-liberation years, they were not then sorted out scientifically and were marred by some idealist points of view. modern scientific methods must therefore be used to discard the dross and select the essential and, by combining the traditional chinese and western schools, to create a new medicine and pharmacology of china.

"but in the old society," chao ping-nan said, "the kuomintang reactionaries worshipped things foreign and tried time and again to eliminate chinese medicine. the traditional school was dying out at that time.

"after liberation, chairman mao pointed out in clear-cut terms that 'chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house, and efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level'. but the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and company, which took a nihilist approach toward national heritage, handicapped the development of chinese medicine and pharmacology. the party's policy has been correctly

implemented only in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius which repudiated this revisionist line."

recalling how he had changed his attitude toward chinese medicine, chang chih-li said: "at first i was sceptical about its efficacy, especially in dealing with difficult and emergent cases. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, i have come to realize that i, a doctor of western medicine who have some knowledge of chinese medicine, should work even more consciously in defending chairman mao's revolutionary line in medical and health work and should not waver on the road of integrating the two schools of medicine. at the same time, clinical practice has convinced me that chinese medicine can cure difficult cases. for instance, a woman after giving birth suffered from dermatitis which caused a generalized scaling-off of skin accompanied by high fever. many prescriptions were tried without effect. later we consulted dr. chao ping-nan. he found that it was caused mainly by a general physical weakening after giving birth plus the influence of external heat and treated her accordingly. the woman recovered very soon. facts show that many veteran doctors have not only acquired the knowledge and skills of our ancestors and verified them in practice, but also improved on them. therefore, in carrying forward and sorting out the heritage of chinese medicine, we should on the one hand delve into ancient medical literature and on the other -- and this is even more important -- learn from veteran doctors who have a wealth of experience."

dr. chao ping-nan, on his part, stressed that doctors of chinese medicine must also study western pathology and pathogenesis and learn from western medicine its strong points and scientific approach so as to elevate chinese medicine to a higher plane theoretically.

he said that it was wrong to use medical skill as a tool for angling personal fame and gain or regard it as "private property" with which to build up a family fortune. "gone are the days when a 'master who passes on all this knowledge to his apprentice would himself starve to death,'" he added.

"what we know of chinese medicine constitutes only a drop in the ocean," he said. "summing up the experience of veteran doctors does not mean just to write some books with somebody's name on it, but to develop our traditional medicine so that it would render better service to socialism and to the workers, peasants and soldiers who are its real creators. therefore, every veteran doctor of chinese medicine should unreservedly use all his experience in the service of the party, the people and the cause of the proletariat."

true to his word, dr. chao ping-nan has made public all the data he collected and all the scripts he wrote over the years and told those who wish to learn all he knows about chinese medicine.

Young Doctors from Shanghai Active in Mountainous Areas

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Aug. 19, 1975)

a team of more than 20 students from shanghai medical colleges and schools has won widespread praises among mountaineers in the miao and tung autonomous prefecture of kweichow province, southwest china. it went there seven years ago in line with chairman mao's instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas."

a woman in her sixties, helped by her grandson, trekked dozens of kilometres through the mountain to call at the team shortly after its arrival in the nanshao people's commune, chienho county. she had been blind for more than 30 years as a result of corneal ulcer. she said with grief: "before liberation, there were neither doctors nor medicine around this area. the witch doctors we did have could do nothing but cheating us of our money. today we are better off. but my illness has remained because the big hospitals are still far away from here. please try and cure it so that i can see the new society with my own eyes. i still can work and i want to do my share for society." her words aroused the young doctors' hatred for the old society and the revisionist line which disregarded health work in the rural areas. they found that her trouble was caused by inwardly turned eyelashes that constantly rubbed the cornea. after a careful correction operation and meticulous treatment, the woman finally recovered her eyesight.

since the villages are widely scattered in the mountains, a patient often has to be carried a long distance by several people to the medical team for treatment. this affects both the conditions of the patient and collective production. to improve their service to the people, the young doctors began touring far-off villages in 1972, often carrying bedrolls and medical apparatus on their backs as they went the rounds through mountains and forests. they have continued to do so ever since.

as time went by, the young doctors realized that a rapid change of the backward situation in rural health

work was impossible without participation of the masses. therefore, while doing their routine work well, they mobilized the masses to "arise in struggle against their own illiteracy, superstitions and unhygienic habits" and to carry out the principle "put prevention first". led and supported by the local party organization and health department, they have sponsored more than 30 training classes in the past few years to disseminate medical and hygienic knowledge. they have trained 440 medical workers and barefoot doctors and helped many brigades consolidate their cooperative medical service, thus rapidly improving the health work of the locality.

in the course of their work, members of the medical team have forged a warm friendship with the poor and lower-middle peasants. in winter, they make a kind of ointment against frostbite and send it to the peasants working on water conservancy projects in severe cold. in summer, they make medicines to prevent sunstroke and send them to the peasants working under the scorching sun. in order to consolidate the cooperative medical service and lighten the financial burden on the peasants, they collect and grow medicinal herbs and have prepared dozens of herbal medicines.

educated by the party branch of the team, these young doctors have maintained a spirit of hard struggle and high revolutionary morale. they go their rounds or take part in collective production at day time, study marxism-leninism or discuss medical problems in the evening and take some recreation in their spare-time, full of vigour and vitality. they have fostered a habit of frugality among them and saved several thousand yuan for the state.

the team has a small farm where the young doctors grow vegetables, food crops and medicinal herbs and raise pigs.

CEMENT PLANTS

Big Kiln Completed at Peking Cement Plant

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1975)

a big kiln with an annual capacity of 300,000 tons has been completed at the capital cement plant. it was designed and built by the plant's own workers and staff.

covering an area of more than 5,000 square metres and having one thousand tons of equipment, the kiln was completed in 130 days, nearly one year ahead of what was usually required for such a project. as a result, a considerable amount of funds was saved for the state. the kiln, which went into operation on july 1, has raised the plant's production capacity by 30 per cent.

the capital cement plant is a rather old enterprise and its production has been growing steadily since liberation thanks to the many innovations made by the workers to transform it technically. its output last year was 55 times the pre-liberation figure. however, peking's growing capital construction demanded still more cement from the plant.

how to achieve the goal? should the plant expand its production by depending entirely on state investment and professional building companies or should it do it self-reliantly? this was the subject of a heated discussion among the workers and staff throughout the plant. they concluded that china as a developing socialist country has many large-scale construction projects at hand that need funds and building workers, and that their factory as an old enterprise should manage to expand its production on its own. early this year, they decided to build the new kiln themselves with a small amount of funds.

construction of the kiln started on february 11 and a lot of workers were drawn into the construction. the shortage of manpower made it indeed difficult for the plant to maintain a ten per cent increase in this year's output as asked for by the state. however, the workers raised the slogan: "we'll fulfill the tasks both in production and construction with one man doing two men's job." the various workshops and shifts all volunteered to send workers to the construction site and at the same time promised to maintain a high rate of production.

the cadres and workers were united as one, determined to complete the kiln in a very short period of time. the opening day of the construction coincided with the spring festival, a traditional holiday for chinese families to get together. but the plant party committee secretary and more than 200 cadres spent their holiday by working on the construction site.

in building the kiln, the workers made a bar cropper, a scraper, a plate bending machine and other equipment. to these they then added 15 major technical innovations, including using small blast furnaces to cast big parts.

keeping pace with the construction of the kiln, the capital cement plant overfulfilled its semi-annual production plan.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING

Northwest China's Kansu Corridor Improves Farming System

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Aug. 19, 1975)

more and more communes are now reaping two grain crops in a year instead of one in northwest china's kansu corridor which has only 150 days of frost-free weather.

by scientific farming and improved farming methods, the area increased its total grain output by a big margin.

in 1974, commune members accomplished double cropping on the 8,600 hectares of farmland on the banks of heiho river, to the west of the corridor, and achieved a 20 per cent increase in grain output over 1973, itself a good year. output reached 7.5 tons per hectare which is more or less equal to the output in the high-yielding yangtze river basin.

extending from northwest to southeast kansu province, the corridor covers 16 counties with 660,000 hectares of farmland. the area has typical continental climate, windy and dry, with little rainfall and a short frost-free period. its grain yield used to be 1.5 tons per hectare before liberation.

relying on the organized collective economic strength, the peasants worked hard to develop production after the founding of new china. they levelled fields and built water conservancy works on a large scale. located south of the kansu corridor, the snow-capped chilien mountains 4,000 metres above sea level were exploited as a natural reservoir. to lead in water from the mountains to irrigate farmland, cadres and commune members built 49 reservoirs, dug 230 ponds and canals totalling 6,000 kilometres, and sank 15,000 pump wells in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. the irrigated acreage was extended to 460,000 hectares.

all this has provided favourable conditions for improving the farming system. in the great proletarian cultural revolution which began in 1966, agro-technicians worked in coordination with commune members to break with old conventions and experimented with new farming methods. to resolve the contradiction between the long growth period and short frost-free period, they bred early-ripening strains, popularized inter-planting and catch cropping, transplanted young shoots and raised land utilization rate.

local peasants used to plant wheat in the spring as the main crop and harvest it in the autumn. now, they have cultivated strains of early-ripening wheat sown in the winter instead of the next spring so that they are harvested ten days earlier. at present, catch cropping is being popularized in the kansu corridor. wheat and maize are sown as catch-crops, millet and maize are transplanted to broad beans fields as soon as they are vacated. this area used to plant linseed. its per-hectare yield was only 0.75 tons a year. now the peasants plant early ripening rapes and autumn crops as catch-crops, and reap good harvests of both rapes and autumn crops.

party organizations and local governments in the area support the peasants in making innovations. cadres and technicians from departments concerned work in people's communes and production brigades to pass on advanced farming technique and help local peasants sum up experience. every successful result is praised by the leadership and soon popularized. the ranks of peasant-technicians are growing every year. thousands of rural scientific experiment groups have been set up, and more and more commune peasants have learned to farm by scientific methods.

FISHERIES

Women in Southern China Active in Fishing

(NCNA-English Nanning, Aug. 19, 1975)

"we women who were barred from fishing on the sea in the old society are playing the role of 'holding up half of sky' in socialist revolution and construction," said chou ting-chen, leader of a women's fishing team of the waisha people's commune in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, in an interview with hsinhua.

the fishing team was cited as a nationally advanced unit in 1959. braving winds and waves, it has caught 4,500 tons of fish at bac bo gulf in the past decade and more. its catches last year were 40 percent higher than in 1973, hitting an all-time high.

chou ting-chen said: "in the old society, chinese women were oppressed by imperialism and the domestic ruling class and shackled by male chauvinism inherent in the doctrines of confucius and mencius. working women were most down-trodden. women from fishermen's families were forbidden to stand on the bow of the boat or wear shoes when walking in the street. after the liberation of peihai city, we women began to study politics, learn to read and write and take part in revolutionary movements and production. we soon expressed the wish that we go fishing out at sea like men."

women going fishing was a novelty in bac bo gulf. under the leadership of the party branch, chou ting-chen and 27 others formed a women's fishing team in 1958. with the help of veteran fishermen, they learned how to steer a boat, cast nets into the water, climb the mast and operate engines. "facts show that whatever men comrades can do, women comrades can too. we caught 25 tons of fish on our maiden voyage," chou ting-chen added.

chou ting-chen, born in a poor fisherman's family, attended a training class in chankiang city and later became the first chief engineer of the fishing boat "women". recalling her childhood in the old society, she said: "in the old days, there was no shelter for us poor fishermen on shore, my family with 12 people huddled together in a small fishing boat that could be swallowed up by waves at any moment. the fishermen were heavily exploited by the kuomintang reactionaries, landlords and local despots.

"chairman mao and the communist party delivered us from the abyss of misery and led us in overthrowing the landlords and local despots. with the help of the people's government, we built a new village and are leading a secure and happy life, thus ending the life of drifting about on the sea for generations. under the leadership

of the communist party, women enjoy equal rights with men, and many women have become leaders at commune, production brigade and team levels. wang hsiu-ying, the first captain of our fishing boat, is now a political instructor. she has been elected to the commune party committee and the peihai city party committee."

the commune now has a shipyard, a machinery repair plant, a net weaving factory, a rope factory and a farm. apart from taking part in fishing, women also work on the farm and in the factories.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BELGIUM

International Liaison Department Head of CPC Central Committee Meets Belgian Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1975)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation today with fernand lefebvre, first secretary, and lucienne raepsaet, member of the political bureau, of the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of belgium.

later, keng piao gave a banquet in honour of the belgian guests.

after arriving in china by plane on august 7, the belgian comrades visited peking, shanghai and wuhsi where they were warmly welcomed. chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, had discussions with the belgian comrades in peking.

the belgian guests will soon leave peking to visit yenan before going home.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian NUF and RGNU Delegation to China Concludes Official Friendly Visit, Cambodian NUF and RGNU Delegation to Korea Leaves Peking for Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1975)

the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia with khieu samphan, deputy prime minister of the royal government of national union and commander-in-chief of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces, as its leader and deputy prime minister ieng sary as its deputy leader successfully wound up its official friendly visit to china today.

a delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia with samdech

penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c. and prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c., as its leader and khieu samphan, deputy prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c. and commander-in-chief of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces, as its deputy leader left here by special plane this morning for a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. madame penn nouth left by the same plane.

chinese leaders teng hsiao-ping, li hsien-nien, hua kuo-feng and wu teh and a crowd of several thousand were at the airport to give the distinguished cambodian guests a warm send-off.

ieng sary, deputy prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, was at the airport to see the delegation off.

a grand ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of china and cambodia. the band played the national anthems of cambodia and china. accompanied by chinese leaders, cambodian leaders reviewed an honour guard composed of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. when the distinguished cambodian guests waved to the well-wishers and bid them farewell, the airport resounded with the beating of drums and gongs and cheers. people sang and danced and hailed the success of the cambodian delegation's visit to china and the new development of the great friendship between the people of china and cambodia.

seeing the distinguished cambodian guests off at the airport were keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chang ta-chih and peng shao-hui, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; as well as leading members of departments concerned han nien-lung, hsiao ching-kuang, chen chieh, wang shang-jung, tien wei-hsin, kuo lin-hsiang, wang wan-lin, tsou yen, wang wen, chia ting, hsieh li-fu and chai tse-min.

also at the airport were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c., thiounn mumm, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c., thiounn prasith, alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee, toch kham doeun, cambodian ambassador to china, members of the national united front, members of the royal family, diplomatic officials of the cambodian embassy and cambodian students in peking. hyun jun keuk, d.p.r.k. ambassador to china, and diplomatic envoys of other countries to china were also present.

Joint Communique

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1975)

the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia has concluded its official goodwill visit to china. following is the text of a joint communique:

at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china, the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia headed by his excellency khieu samphan, deputy prime minister of r.g.n.u.c. and commander-in-chief of the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia and his excellency ieng sary, deputy prime minister of r.g.n.u.c., paid an official goodwill visit to the people's republic of china from august 15 to 18, 1975.

during the visit, the delegation was accorded a grand and enthusiastic welcome and an extremely cordial and friendly reception by the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people. this fully demonstrates the great revolutionary friendship and militant unity between china and cambodia and between the peoples of the two countries.

during the visit, premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china met in hospital with deputy prime ministers khieu samphan and ieng sary and other distinguished guests from cambodia. samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia was present at the meeting. the meeting proceeded in a most cordial and friendly atmosphere.

the chinese and cambodian sides held talks on further strengthening and developing the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and on the current international situation and issues of common concern.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were teng hsiao-ping and hua kuo-feng, vice-premiers of the state council of the people's republic of china; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; ko hua and chu chuan-hsien, departmental directors of the foreign ministry, and sun hao, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to cambodia.

taking part in the talks on the cambodian side were khieu samphan, deputy prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia and commander-in-chief

of the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia; ieng sary, deputy prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia; sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs; ieng thirith, minister of popular education and youth; keat chhon and thiounn prasith, alternate members of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee, and toch kham doeun, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of cambodia to the people's republic of china.

the talks proceeded in a very cordial and warm atmosphere. the two sides expressed great satisfaction with the results of the talks.

the chinese side highly appraised and acclaimed the great victory won by the cambodian people in their national liberation war and extended to them its warmest congratulations.

for more than five years, under the banner of the n.u.f.c., the cambodian people and revolutionary armed forces, persisting in the correct line of independence, initiative and self-reliance and of the people's war and upholding national unity, fought dauntlessly with supreme revolutionary heroism and utter fearlessness, defeated the barbarous invasion and wanton bombing perpetrated by u.s. imperialism, completely overthrew the traitorous reactionary rule of the lon nol clique and won the great victory of their national liberation war.

the cambodian people's victory is a shining example showing that a weak nation can defeat a strong and a small nation can defeat a big. it is not only a major contribution to the united anti-imperialist struggle of the third world and the people the world over, but also gives a powerful encouragement and impetus to the revolutionary struggles of all the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples of the world.

the chinese side is happy to note that the n.u.f.c. with samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, as its chairman and the r.g.n.u.c. with samdech penn nouth as its prime minister and messrs. khieu samphan, ieng sary and son sen as its deputy prime ministers are enjoying an ever higher international prestige and playing an ever greater role in international affairs.

now the cambodian people's revolution has entered a new historical stage. in active response to the call of the special national congress of cambodia and further persisting in the line of independence, initiative and self-reliance, the cambodian people have carried forward the spirit of arduous struggle and are making tremendous efforts to build an independent, sovereign, peaceful, neutral, non-aligned and democratic cambodia with territorial integrity. displaying high political enthusiasm and

rousing revolutionary zeal, they have achieved, within the short space of a few months, very remarkable successes in consolidating the revolutionary political power, rehabilitating the economy, safeguarding state sovereignty and in other endeavours.

the chinese side heartily rejoices over the new victories of the cambodian people, regarding these as their own and feels certain that the courageous and staunch cambodian people, who have been tempered in war, will surmount the difficulties on their road of advance and steadily win greater victories in their struggle to defend and build a new cambodia.

the cambodian side rejoices over the great victories won continuously by the chinese people in their socialist revolution and socialist construction under the wise and correct leadership of the communist party of china with chairman mao tsetung as its outstanding leader. the great cultural revolution and the campaign to criticize lin piao and confucius, which are of far-reaching significance, have gone deep into the political life and ideology of the broad masses of the chinese people, smashed the old reactionary superstructure and further strengthened the socialist revolutionary political power. china's socialist economy is developing vigorously. china is becoming a country whose industry and agriculture are being steadily modernized. the international prestige of the people's republic of china has become even higher. all the countries fighting for national independence and all the peoples engaged in revolutionary struggles in the world look upon china as a steel bulwark of national liberation, democracy and socialist movement. the cambodian people and the royal government of national union extend their warmest congratulations to the fraternal chinese people on these great victories.

the cambodian people and the r.g.n.u. unswervingly support the chinese government's position on the liberation of taiwan, sacred territory of the people's republic of china.

in the struggle to accomplish the sacred cause of the people's national liberation, the cambodian people have constantly received genuine support and assistance provided by the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the fraternal chinese people under the wise leadership of chairman mao tsetung, in conformity with the principles of internationalism. the cambodian nation and people, the n.u.f.c. and r.g.n.u.c. express their deepest thanks for this.

in the talks, the two sides pointed out with satisfaction that there is a profound revolutionary friendship between china and cambodia and between the peoples of the two countries. in recent years, in particular, the great revolutionary friendship and

militant unity between china and cambodia and their peoples have grown in strength and made further progress. the two sides are determined to unite still more closely, support each other and advance together in their common struggle ahead against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism.

both sides are of the view that the current international situation is excellent. the revolutionary people of the world are fast awakening and their forces are growing stronger. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this is an irresistible current of history. it is pounding away at the old order built on colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism, accelerating the disintegration and collapse of all decadent reactionary forces. the whole world is in turbulence and unrest. all the basic contradictions in the world are further sharpening. the contention for world hegemony between the superpowers is becoming more and more intense. the factors for a new world war are increasing. the people of all countries must get prepared. if the imperialists dare to unleash a new war, it will surely hasten their own doom and lead to new victories in the revolution of the people of the world. whether war gives rise to revolution or revolution prevents war, in either case the future of the world will be infinitely bright.

the two sides note with gratification that the numerous third world countries are increasingly awakening and growing in strength; they are playing an ever more significant role in international affairs. small nations and poor nations that suffered greatly from enslavement, plunder, control and exploitation have stood up; they have launched a massive concerted struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism and are winning brilliant victories. both sides are determined to stand together with the other third world countries and render them full support in their struggle to win and safeguard national independence, defend state sovereignty and develop the national economy.

the two sides warmly congratulate the vietnamese people on the complete liberation of south viet nam and on their great victory in viet nam's national liberation war, and sincerely wish them new successes in building a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic and prosperous country.

both sides warmly congratulate the lao people on their major victory in the struggle to expel the ultra-rightist reactionaries and the u.s. neo-colonialists and firmly support the just struggle of the lao people. the two sides are convinced that the revolutionary cause of the lao people will win complete victory.

the two sides express their firm support for the korean people in their just struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland and strongly condemn u.s. imperialism and the pak jung hi clique for concocting the scheme of "two koreas". u.s. troops should withdraw completely from south korea and the korean question should be settled by the korean people themselves free from any foreign interference.

the two sides express their firm support for the arab people in their just struggle to oppose superpower interference and israeli aggression and expansion, recover their lost territories and restore the palestinian people's national rights.

the two sides warmly congratulate mozambique, the cape verde islands, the comoro islands and sao tome and principe on the glorious birth of their nations and the triumphant achievement of their independence. they warmly hail the successful conclusion of the 12th session of the assembly of the heads of state and government of the organization of african unity. the two sides firmly support the people in southern africa in their just struggle to win national liberation and combat imperialism, colonialism and white racism.

the two sides firmly support the peoples of asia, africa, latin america and all other countries of the world in their just struggle against imperialist aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying.

the two sides note with great satisfaction that the official goodwill visit to the people's republic of china by the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia led by head of the delegation khieu samphan and deputy head of the delegation ieng sary is crowned with success. the agreement on economic and technical cooperation signed by the government of the people's republic of china and the royal government of national union of cambodia is yet another vivid manifestation of the friendship and unity between the chinese and cambodian peoples. this visit has made an important contribution to strengthening the great revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two peoples as well as to further developing the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia expresses its warmest thanks to the chinese government and people for their fraternal comrades-in-arms' reception.

peking, august 18, 1975

Delegation of NUFC and RGNUC Leaves Peking for Lima

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1975)

the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia led by ieng sary, deputy prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c., with minister of foreign affairs sarin chhak as deputy leader, left here by air this evening for lima to attend the forthcoming foreign ministers' conference of non-aligned countries.

it was seen off at the airport by vice-premier hua kuo-feng, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, and director of the protocol department chu chuan-hsien and deputy director of the asian affairs department liang feng of the foreign ministry.

also present at the airport were thiounn mumm, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c., and cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun.

present were also pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie and minister-counsellor juan alayza rospigliosi of the peruvian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Chinese Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in Helsinki

(NCNA-English Helsinki, Aug. 18, 1975)

the tientsin acrobatic troupe of china arr[illegible] here today at the invitation of the finland-china society.

it will stay in the country for two weeks for performances and a friendly visit.

the chinese acrobats, led by chang chi-yao and his deputy chen yin, were welcomed at the airport by anders hulden, head of the press and culture office of the foreign ministry; matti kajantie, chairman, and arto niemi, vice-chairman of the finland-china society; a representative of mayor teuvo aura of helsinki; and other friendly personages.

chen tieh, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other diplomats of the chinese embassy here were also on hand.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Baseball and Softball Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1975)

the all-china sports federation gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the visiting japanese baseball and softball delegation with atushi goto as leader, jun yamagawa as deputy leader and kyuhei muraoka as secretary-general.

present were chao cheng-hung, president of the host federation, mou tso-yun, leading member of the competition department of the federation, leading members of organizations concerned and chinese baseball and softball coaches and players.

mou tso-yun and atushi goto spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. the chinese and japanese players drank toasts repeatedly to the daily consolidation and growth of the unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

the japanese delegation which has come on a friendly tour of china at the invitation of the all-china sports federation arrived in peking yesterday after visiting shanghai and sian.

Chinese and Japanese Baseball and Softball Teams Play Friendly Matches in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1975)

two friendly matches between chinese and japanese baseball and softball teams were played here this afternoon and yesterday afternoon respectively to warm applause from well over 10,000 enthusiastic spectators.

the women's softball team of the women's physical education university of japan engaged the tientsin women students' team in the softball field of the peking aeronautical engineering institute. the men's baseball team of the aichi institute of technology of japan was pitted against the tientsin men students' baseball team at the fengtai baseball field.

chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, saw the baseball match this afternoon. chao cheng-hung, president of

the all-china sports federation, attended the softball match yesterday afternoon. prior to the matches, chuang tse-tung and chao cheng-hung met and had friendly conversations with leader atushi goto, deputy leader jun yamagawa and secretary-general kyuhei muraoka of the japanese baseball and softball delegation.

seeing the matches and attending the meetings were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and minister kensuke yanagiya of the japanese embassy here.

despite the sweltering heat, both matches drew huge crowds of eager spectators who packed the stands and spilled over to grounds around the fields.

in the baseball match, the japanese players from aichi institute of technology showed well-balanced development in individual technique. they were highly skilled in passing and receiving the ball when fielding and in batting, gaining base and playing a tactical game when serving as the batting side. up against such a powerful team, the host side went down 0:17 though very active in both batting and fielding.

in the softball match, the tientsin women students' team produced pretty good form and surged to an early lead of 3:0 at the end of the third inning. unruffled, the visitors rallied to reduce the gap in the match score to 2:3.

at the end of each match, the chinese and japanese players warmly shook hands and congratulated each other. delegation leader atushi goto gladly said: "our matches are marked by the spirit of friendship first and competition second. we have come here for the promotion of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of japan and china." the chinese players said they would learn from their japanese counterparts and were determined to further strengthen the unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Hsinhua Commentary: New Revelation of Soviet Revisionists as True Renegades

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1975)

the soviet revisionist renegade clique put out not long ago a series of "commemoration" articles on the occasion of the centenary of karl marx's "critique of the gotha programme". these articles revised in a big way the scientific thesis expounded in the book on the dictatorship of the proletariat and took the opportunity to hawk such fallacies as "the state of the whole people" in opposition to marxism and the "critique of the gotha programme".

marx points out in the book, "between capitalist and communist society lies the period of the revolutionary transformation of the one into the other. there corresponds to this also a political transition period in which the state can be nothing but the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat." this axiom of marx explains clearly that between capitalist and communist society there is only one transition period -- the period of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

however, the soviet journal "voprosy istorii k.p.s.s." (problems of history of the c.p.s.u.) in an article in its sixth issue this year in commemoration of marx's "critique of the gotha programme" insisted that marx and engels foresaw that after establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat, "the process of remoulding society will undergo three fundamental stages: 1. - transition from capitalism to communism (i.e. transition period from capitalism to socialism..., period of the dictatorship of the proletariat), 2. - first stage of the communist society (socialism), 3. - second (higher) stage of the communist society (complete communism)". this is outrageous mutilation excl. the period of the dictatorship of the proletariat referred to by marx is the period of transition from capitalism to communism that is, the period of socialism. but by using parentheses the soviet revisionists meant that the period refers only to the transition from capitalism to socialism. marx also made it clear that immediately after the transition period comes communism. that means the transition period is precisely the period of socialism. but the soviet article stealthily alters the proposition, saying that after the transition period there will be another period of socialism before entering communism. this underhand trick of the soviet revisionists aims to defend their revisionist thesis which betrays the dictatorship of the proletariat.

why did they make this alteration? they have ulterior motives. an "izvestia" article on may 13 says that after

the completion of the transition period, "socialism begins to develop on its own basis" to become "a developed socialist society", while "the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat becomes a state of the whole people in the process of the establishment of a developed socialist society". "pravda" says in an article on may 5 that the dictatorship of the working class "creates the prerequisite for the transformation of the proletarian state system and democracy into those of the state of the whole people." now it is clear that the aim of the alteration is to insert a stage of "developed socialism" and "a state of the whole people."

the worthy soviet revisionist gentlemen may have found that their fallacies are far too remote from marx's exposition. so they tried to defend painstakingly their view. they allege that the transition period marx referred to in his "critique of the gotha programme" covers the period from the seizure of political power to the establishment of socialist relations of production only and that communism in marx's work consists of the two periods of socialism and communism. "izvestia" claims that the transition period refers to the one between capitalism and socialism -- the first phase of the communist society." while the journal "problems of history of the c.p.s.u." declares that "critique of the gotha programme" did not differentiate the first and second phases of the communist society," and did not indicate socialism as a "separate phase."

this, however, can be of little help. lenin long ago gave an incisive answer. having quoted marx's famous statement in "critique of the gotha programme" that during the entire transition period there exists a state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, lenin points out, "up to now this truth has been indisputable for socialists and it includes the recognition of the fact that the state will exist until victorious socialism develops into full communism." lenin also points out, "the essence of marx's teaching on the state has been mastered only by those who understand that the dictatorship of a single class is necessary not only for every class society in general, not only for the proletariat which has overthrown the bourgeoisie, but also for the entire historical period which separates capitalism from 'classless society,' from communism." ("the state and revolution", p.41) it is explicitly stated by lenin that the period of transition is the period from capitalism to "full communism", i.e. the period of socialism. the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat exists in the whole period of transition, the period of socialism, during which there is neither a position for "developed socialism" nor a position for a "state of the whole people". we would like to ask the soviet revisionist gentlemen -- the self-styled "loyal followers of lenin": which is in accord with marxism, lenin's interpretation or your absurdities?

the soviet revisionists' fallacy about "the state of the whole people" is by no means marx's thinking, but a fallacy of the old opportunist lassalle and his like refuted in the "critique of the gotha programme". referring to lassalle's "free people's state", engels points out in one of his letters expounding the "critique of the gotha programme", "as, therefore, the state is only a transitional institution which is used in the struggle, in the revolution, in order to hold down one's adversaries by force, it is pure nonsense to talk of a free people's state: so long as the proletariat still uses the state, it does not use it in the interests of freedom but in order to hold down its adversaries, and as soon as it becomes possible to speak of freedom the state as such ceases to exist." ("critique of the gotha programme", p. 42-43.) lenin also points out in "the state and revolution" that "the state is an organ of class rule, an organ for the oppression of one class by another," that "the existence of the state proves that the class antagonisms are irreconcilable" and that "so long as the state exists there is no freedom. when there will be freedom, there will be no state." the proletariat has never acknowledged the existence of a "state of the whole people" and will never need it.

only the bourgeoisie needs the "state of the whole people" to cover up the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. our revolutionary teachers have made profound expositions on this point. lenin makes a pointed remark in his essay "democracy and dictatorship" that "the bourgeoisie are compelled to be hypocritical and to describe as 'popular government' or democracy in general, or pure democracy, the (bourgeois) democratic republic which is, in practice, the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, the dictatorship of the exploiters over the working people."

the soviet revisionist renegade clique has deliberately castrated the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the "critique of the gotha programme" for the sake of advocating a "state of the whole people" to cover up the restoration of capitalism in the soviet union and to substitute the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie for the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the soviet revisionist clique says that the soviet working class "enjoys no priority in the state and administrative organs", as the soviet union has become a "state of the whole people". it is perfectly true that representatives of the proletariat and the working people in the soviet union today have been squeezed out of all state organs. the state power of the soviet union has now been completely taken over by the bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class and the privileged bourgeois stratum. the working people have degenerated from the master of the state into the oppressed again. in this "state of the whole people", the bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class has the freedom to lord it over the working people and bleed them white, while the broad masses of the working people

have no freedom to resist and those who show discontent are declared "insane" and liable to be thrown into prison. facts have shown that the soviet revisionists' so-called "state of the whole people" is merely a state of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

the soviet renegade clique did not hesitate to resort to such base tricks as to make use of the centenary of marx's "critique of the gotha programme" to make its fallacies about "developed socialism" and the so-called "state of the whole people" more deceptive. but just as what engels says in "the condition of the working-class in england", "either the end sanctifies the means, or the inference of the badness of the end from the badness of the means is justified". such base means of the soviet revisionists precisely reveal their base intention. it is another revelation of the soviet revisionists as true renegades.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Army Commander and His Wife Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1975)

the sri lanka army commander lt. gen. don sepala attygalla, his wife and their party left here for home by air this evening at the end of their friendly visit to china.

seeing them off at the airport were deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army ho cheng-wen and leading members of departments concerned ma wei-hua, pan yung-ti, shih hsia, chu kai-yin and wan ling.

sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and his wife were present.

during their sojourn in china, lt. gen. attygalla and his wife toured kwangchow, peking, nanking, shanghai, luta and shenyang. while in kwangchow, they were guests of honour at a banquet given by kung shih-chuan, political commissar of the p.l.a. kwangchow units.

CHINA AND UN

UN Security Council Adopts Recommendation for Admission of 3 Newly-Independent Countries to UN Membership

(NCNA-English United Nations, Aug. 18, 1975)

the u.n. security council at a meeting this afternoon unanimously decided to recommend to the thirtieth session of the u.n. general assembly the admission of the people's republic of mozambique, the republic of cape verde and the democratic republic of sao tome and principe to u.n. membership.

the 3 newly-independent countries had applied for u.n. membership separately.

the security council committee on admission of new members tabled 3 draft resolutions recommending the admission of the 3 countries to u.n. membership. these draft resolutions were unanimously adopted one after another at the security council meeting this afternoon.

after the voting, chinese representative huang hua made a statement supporting the admission of the 3 countries to u.n. membership. he warmly praised the peoples of mozambique, cape verde and sao tome and principe for attaining independence after heroic and protracted struggles. "since the beginning of this year," he said, "one african state after another has become independent, and flags of national independence have been hoisted one after another on the militant land of africa. this shows that the african people are marching forward victoriously on the road of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism and that the african people's unity and struggle are growing daily in strength. the situation in africa is getting better and better. no amount of plots and intrigues on the part of imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism can hold back the advance of the wheel of history in africa."

he also wished the governments and peoples of these 3 countries new successes in their just cause of eliminating the colonialist forces, consolidating their national independence and building their countries.

representatives of guyana, cameroon, iraq, and tanzania also spoke at the meeting. they noted that the three countries had carried out a protracted and arduous struggle for independence. their victories had dealt a heavy blow to imperialism and colonialism. they also expressed the hope that after joining the united nations, the three countries would continue to work with other countries upholding justice to carry on the common struggle against imperialism, racism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

representatives of sweden, france, italy and other countries also spoke at today's meeting.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Automation Association Delegation Leaves for United States

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1975)

a seven-member delegation of the chinese association of automation headed by yang chia-chih left here by air this evening for the sixth triennial congress and the general assembly of the international federation of automatic control (ifac) scheduled to take place in boston, the united states.

American Friends Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1975)

the u.s. workers' delegation organized by the october league (marxist-leninist) led by charles costigan left here by air today to visit changsha, shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

the delegation arrived in china on august 7 for a friendly visit.

their extensive travel so far had taken them to peking, harbin and taching where they visited factories, a school and a people's commune and had discussions with chinese workers.

US Congressional Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1975)

chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the u.s. congressional delegation led by democratic senator robert c. byrd.

present at the banquet were members of the standing committee of the national people's congress wang yeh-chiu and hu sheng, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung, and deputy director tang wen-sheng

of the american and oceanian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

attending the banquet was also george herbert walker bush, chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china.

the u.s. congressional delegation arrived here this afternoon at the invitation of the host institute.

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

Upper Volta Foreign Minister Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1975)

upper volta minister of foreign affairs saye zerbo left here by air today on his visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

foreign minister saye zerbo arrived here on august 17 en route to korea. chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and vice-foreign minister ho ying met foreign minister saye zerbo and gave a dinner in his honour on the same day. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

foreign minister saye zerbo visited a people's commune and toured places of historical interest during his two-day sojourn here.

on his arrival in and departure from peking, he was greeted and seen off at the airport by vice-foreign minister ho ying.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1975)

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, left here for home today at the end of his term of office.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

West German Friends Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1975)

ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and feted here this evening the delegation of the german-chinese friendship association led by urs widmer. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

the west german friends, who arrived here on august 8, had toured peking, shenyang and talien and will visit shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

Chinese Sciences Academy Vice President Meets West German Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1975)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy of sciences of china, met and had a warm and friendly conversation today with professor g. melchels, director of the institute for biology, professor h. staab, member of the leading group of the institute for medicine, and professor a. gierer, director of the institute for virus, of the max planck society of west germany.

the west german guests arrived in peking on august 18 at the invitation of the academy of sciences of china. they were honoured at a banquet in peking given by pei shih-chang, director of the institute of biophysics under the academy, and will soon leave to visit other chinese cities before going home.

END

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